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A MIDNIGHT TRAGEDY.

Two Men Assassinated--Escape of the Murderer.

A DARK CHAPTER IN DOMESTIC LIFE.

Proceedings before Coroner Jackman.

Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night two murders, as deliberately committed as the most shocking that have ever marked the criminal annals of the City, were perpetrated in Eighteenth-street near Third-avenue. The victims are Mr. John Walton, a well-known distiller, doing business in this City, and Mr. John Watts Mathews, a railroad contractor, who resided with his brother at No. 31 Union-place. Both of these gentlemen were strangers to each other, and Mr. Mathews was shot dead while attempting to secure the man who, a few moments before, had given the death-wound to Mr. Walton. The following narrative of the affair, and the circumstances which probably led to the double crime, was obtained from authentic sources. Mr. Walton was a member of the firm of Long & Walton, distillers, having a store at Nos. 93 and 95 West Twenty-fifth-street, and a distillery in Eighteenth-street, a short distance east of First-avenue. On account of unhappiness in his relations with his wife, for some months past Mr. Walton had lived in an upper apartment of the premises in which his store was located, and usually visited the distillery on Thursday and Saturday nights. On the evening of his death, in company with his cousin, Richard H. Pascall, who acted as his clerk, he had been in the distillery and collected the day's receipts, and was returning up Eighteenth-street on his way home. Near the corner of Third-avenue, the attention of Mr. Pascall and himself was attracted by a man, dressed in light clothes and wearing a straw hat, who leaned against a tree, but as no attack was anticipated, they passed close to him. Scarcely, however, had they gone three steps beyond when the stranger stepped quickly up to Mr. Walton and discharged a pistol at his head. The ball entered behind his left ear, and he sank to the pavement without uttering a word. Pascall, whom the report of the pistol had somewhat stunned, upon recovering from his fright, called "Murder," and started in pursuit of the assassin, who had crossed the street, and was running in the direction of Irving-place. A number of persons, among whom were two policemen, responded to the call for assistance, and joined in the chase of the murderer. Among them was Mr. Matthews, who, with another man, had so far gained upon the fugitive as to have almost overtaken him by the time he had reached the corner of Sixteenth-street and Irving-place. At that point the man turned upon his pursuers and fired. Mr. Matthews immediately fell, exclaiming, "I'm a dead man'" having received the ball in his chest. The confusion occasioned by the occurrence diverted the attention of the crowd from the murderer for an instant, and afterwards no trace of his course was obtained. Mr. Matthews was immediately removed to a drug-store at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Third avenue, but died in the arms of the men who were carrying him thither. Meantime Mr. Walton had been taken to the druggist's at the corner of Eighteenth-street, where measures were adopted to restore him to consciousness. He never revived sufficiently to speak, however, and was taken thence to Bellevue Hospital. There he lingered for several hours, perfectly insensible, and died early yesterday morning.

The remains of Mr. Matthews were also placed in the dead-house of the institution, where they were identified by his relatives. He had spent the day with his sisters on an excursion to the fishing-banks, and having seen them safely at home, went in the prosecution of his business up to Seventy-ninth-street, and was on his way to his residence when he engaged in the affair which cost him his life. He was a married man, and has left a wife and child. For some years he had carried on the business of a railroad contractor, and that portion of the Hudson River Railroad which runs through the City was laid under his direction. He was 34 years of age, and his body will be removed to Johnstown, on the Hudson River, a short distance from Dobbs' Ferry, his native place, for interment.

The presumption is that the murder of Mr. Walton had been premeditated for a long period. Not a great while ago he was married to Mrs. Ellen M. Russell, a widow, who at that time kept a boarding-house. Their union was productive of anything but peace, and eventually their difficulties became so irreconcilable that Mr. Walton commenced a suit for divorce in the Supreme Court, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The testimony in the cause was closed on the 4th of last month, but Judge Sutherland, before whom the matter was tried, has not yet given his decision. The circumstances which led to this suit are fully set forth in the subjoined reports of the case, which appeared in the City papers at the time, and which had been extracted by the deceased, and were found by the Coroner in his pocket-book:

THE BREWER AND THE WIDOW—ROMANCE OF MARRIED LIFE.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Sutherland, J.—June 4.—*John Walton vs. Ellen M. Walton.*—This was a suit somewhat out of the ordinary nature of divorce cases, being brought by the husband for a separation from bed and board, *à mensa et thoro*, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, which rendered it unsafe for him to live with his wife. By his complaint it appeared that the plaintiff was a wealthy distiller in Twenty-fifth-street, his residence being in Twenty-third street. At the time of his marriage the lady was a boarding-house keeper, who, according to her statement, had been twice led to the hymeneal altar, and had been deprived of both her partners by a cruel death. She represented that she had three sons—two of whom were children of her first husband, Jefferds, and the third was the child of her second husband, Capt. Russell. She also stated that she had a little girl in the country, an adopted niece. The plaintiff claimed that the lady had made false representations to him—that instead of being married twice, she had been married three times; and that, according to his belief, No. 2, named Morrison, was yet living in the State of Ohio. The niece was no niece, but her own child, the offspring of a man named Yelverton. The plaintiff then alleged that the defendant was a lady of strong passions, and had repeatedly threatened him; that she insulted his friends; that her son, with her consent brought improper company to his house, and that the lady herself kept improper company and went to houses of questionable repute.

The defendant demurred to the complaint that it was technically defective, and that it did not comply with the statute, which required that the acts complained of should be definitely stated—circumstances, &c.—with some degree of certainty. Decision reserved. D. D. Field for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendant.

MORE DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Before Judge Sutherland.—June 4.—*John Walton vs. Ellen M. Walton.*—The plaintiff sues for a divorce on the ground of ill treatment, which, he alleges, renders it unsafe for him to live with his wife.

It appears that the plaintiff is a distiller in this City, and possesses considerable property. The lady, before her marriage with him, kept a boarding house, and was, as she represented, twice widowed. She also stated that she had three sons, two of whom were children of her first husband, (Mr Jefferds,) and the other by the second husband, Mr. Russell; and that she had an adopted niece, who was then in the country. The husband alleges false representations on the part of the lady, and that instead of having had two husbands, she had had three before himself; that the second husband was still living in Ohio, and that the adopted niece was a child of her own outside of the numerous matrimonial bonds that had surrounded her. The plaintiff also alleges a series of Amazonian manifestations on the part of Mrs. Walton such as threatening himself, insulting his friends, and keeping such company as he did not wish her to cultivate. The defendant demurred to the complaint, and after argument the Court reserved its decision.

DIVORCE CASE.

Supreme Court.—*John Walton vs. Ellen M. Walton.*—This was an action for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, (only divorce from "bed and board" was asked.) The plaintiff was a brewer, and the defendant, at the time of their marriage was a boarding-house keeper. The complainant set forth a long array of unfavorable statements against the fair Ellen, even alleging that she had been three times married before marriage with the plaintiff, and that her third husband was still in Ohio; also, that Ellen was of bad temper, often threatened him, and abused his company and friends, and that her son brought improper persons to his house, and that she frequented houses of questionable repute. The defence put in a demurrer, setting forth that the complaint was technically defective. Decision reserved.

After he had decided upon separating from Mrs. Walton, he rented a house for her in Twenty-third-street, where she went to live with her youngest son, Frank Russell, a boy twelve years of age. She did not remain there long, however, and removed to the house of Dr. Slade in Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, where her board was paid by her husband. A few days subsequent to her leaving the house in Twenty-third-street, she returned to it one evening and destroyed the furniture, for which Mr. Walton caused her arrest. In her trouble she requested the policeman who had her in custody to conduct her to the New-York Hotel, as she wanted an interview with Isaac V. Fowler, the late defaulting Postmaster, who is said to have been on very intimate terms with her, previous to her marriage with Mr. Walton, and who had given her eldest son, Charles Jefferds, a Clerkship in the Post-office. It was after the wanton destruction of his furniture that the deceased initiated the proceedings for divorce. When Mrs. Walton and her relatives became aware of his action in this respect, they sought, it is said, to intimidate him from his purpose, fearing that he would prove successful in the suit, and his property would pass out of their hands. He was shown a pistol at one time, by one of the sons, and told that it had been bought especially to shoot him with. Subsequently he was taken ill with symptoms of having been poisoned, and both himself and friends believed that his wife or her relatives had administered something to him with the object of taking his life. So apprehensive for his safety had he become, that he dared not go into the streets unaccompanied, and recently he had his will drawn up, since which time he has felt less dread of meeting his wife and step-sons.

Yesterday morning Coroner Jackman entered upon an investigation of the circumstances attending the murders, and issued warrants for the arrest of the young men Charles and Edwin Jefferds, who are respectively 22 and 19 years of age. So far, however, the police have failed to learn anything of them. Officer Munroe, of the 18th Precinct, in the course of the afternoon, found a five barrelled revolver (Allen's patent) in the grass-plot in front of the house at the corner of 16th-street and Irving-place, where Mr. Matthews was shot down. Two of the chambers had been discharged, and the remaining three were each loaded with ball. This is doubtless the weapon with which the murders were committed, as the balls taken from the bodies of the deceased were exactly the size of those which the pistol contained. A servant girl, residing in the house in question, says that immediately after the crowd had collected around Mr. Mathews, she saw a man dart beneath the front door steps of the building where he remained concealed until the dying man had been removed and the throng had dispersed.

The excitement all day in the neighborhood where the murders were committed was very great, and at three o'clock the small room in the upper story of the dead house at Bellevue Hospital, where the inquest was held was crowded to excess with the relatives and acquaintances of the deceased, as well as others whom curiosity had promoted to obtain a view of the bodies. Among the visiters in the morning was Mrs. Walton, who was loud in her expressions of grief for the death of her husband, and subsequently she gave her evidence before the Coroner. In appearance she seems to be about 40 years of age, and when younger must have been a remarkably attractive woman. She gave her testimony clearly, and evidently has been well educated; her demeanor, submitted as she was to the gaze of so many spectators, was perfectly self-possessed. Mr. Walton was apparently about five years older than his wife. He was stoutly built and had handsome features. In business affairs he was noted for his energy. The following-named gentlemen composed the Coroner's Jury:

Ezekiel Shalier,	Geo. A. Bloomer,	Daniel R. Stewart,
William Holmes,	Ebenezer S. James,	Alex. W. Kenzie,
Charles Shaw,	William Jameson,	James G. Easton.

At 3 o'clock, the examination of witnesses was commenced. The first sworn was:

Samuel Lee, Jr., who deposed: I live at No. 192 Third-avenue; between eleven and twelve o'clock last night I heard the report of a pistol; I looked out of my window and saw a man lying on the sidewalk; I slipped on my clothes and ran out to pick him up; he was then alive; I took him into the drug-store near by; there were standing near by two men who said that the man had shot himself, and they would not help him; a woman then came up and said that he did not shoot himself, but that she saw a man shoot him and then run off; after taking the man into the drug-store at the corner of Eighteenth-street, I went for a doctor; the wounded man never spoke after I reached him; he was soon after taken to Bellevue Hospital; Mr. Ames helped me to carry Mr. Walton into the drug-store.

Dr. Samuel R. Percey, of No. 170 East Eighteenth-street, testified: About half-past eleven o'clock last night, while sitting in my office, I heard the report of a pistol: shortly afterwards two men called at my house, and wanted me to go and see a man who had been shot; I immediately proceeded to the corner of Eighteenth street and Third-avenue, and there found Mr. Walton; he was suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the head; the ball had entered the head just behind the ear, and had evidently gone through the brain; I probed the wound to the depth of about four inches, but could not find the ball; I saw there was little prospect of his living, but remained with him until he was removed to Bellevue Hospital; he was alive when removed; I took from his pockets what papers and valuables he had, and gave them in charge of the keeper of the drug-store; these articles were subsequently given to the police; the man who fired the shot evidently stood at the left hand side of the deceased and fired the pistol close to his head: I should think the pistol exhibited might have been the one used, and capable of carrying a ball to correspond with the wound.

John Ames, of No. 192 Third-avenue, testified to having heard the pistol-shot, and to having helped to carry the deceased to a drug-store on the corner of Eighteenth-street, when I looked out of the window on hearing the shot; there was no one to be seen in the street.

Richard Henry Pascall, cousin of Mr. Walton, testified: I live at Nos. 93 and 95 West Twenth-fifth-street; I worked for Mr. Walton in his distillery; Mr. Walton was afraid of his wife's two sons; I have been in the habit of accompanying him in the evenings for the last two or three months; Charles and Edwin Pefferds, his step-sons, had frequently threatened to take his life; Mr. Walton sometimes carried a pistol on account of his fear of these men; he had no arms, on Saturday night; I met him on that night at his store, No. 240 East Eighteenth-street, for the purpose of accompanying him home; it was about 11½ o'clock when we left the store; we walked on the north side of Eighteenth-street as far as Third-avenue; when near the corner we saw a man leaning against a tree on Third-avenue; the man's back was toward us, and I could not recognize him; when we got about five feet past the tree, I heard the report of a pistol close to us; I was stunned for an instant, but instantly recovering, I saw Mr. Walton fall; as he struck the ground he uttered a groan; I then saw a man dressed in light clothes running across Eighteenth-street; he continued directly across Third-avenue; I halloed murder and watch, and a young man came up, and I told him to go for a doctor; I then started after the man who had disappeared round the corner of Seventeenth-street, several other persons commenced running after the man, among whom was John W. Matthews; I ran up Seventeenth-street and when I got near Irving-place I heard a pistol shot; I ran down Irving-place and there saw the deceased, Matthews, lying on the side-walk, with his feet in the gutter; I stopped there with some others, while one or two others continued to follow the man who had shot him; we conveyed this man to the drug-store corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street; I think the man who was leaning against the tree was about 5 feet 11 inches high, and I think was the same one who ran away after Mr. Walton had been shot. Mr. Walton once had Charles Lefferds bound over to keep the peace, in consequence of his having drawn a pistol upon him; Mr. Walton lately made a will, in consequence of being afraid of the young Jefferds; the pistol now shown me much resembles one I saw Charles Jefferds have some time since; I feel quite confident, because of the peculiarity of the handle; I saw him using it in the yard one day; my impression was, when I saw Mr. Walton shot, that it was Charles Jefferds who had done it; I thought so because he had threatened to do so, and because Mr. Walton had long expected to be shot by him or his brother; Mr. Walton has had much trouble with his wife and these two step-sons.

Charles Eimer, living at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third avenue, heard the report of a pistol about 11½ o'clock on Saturday night; a few minutes after a man came to the door of the drug-store where I was and said a man was shot; I hurried to the street and found a man lying on the sidewalk, at the corner; he was lying on his face and was bleeding very freely; I looked about for a Policeman, and directly a number of people hurried to the place; I saw no one running away; I assisted to carry the body into the store.

William T. Walton, of No. 258 West Twenty-seventh street, testified. I am a brother of the deceased; I know that Charles Jefferds has frequently threatened to take my brother's life; Edwin Jefferds has also threatened him; in consequence my brother occasionally went armed, and always got Pascall to accompany him when he went out at night; on one occasion, when Charles Jefferds lived with my brother, a pistol was found in the bureau drawers; my brother drew the charges from the pistol and returned it; he thought the pistol belonged to Charles Jefferds; shortly after he found that the pistol had been reloaded; they both continued to live with my brother till about February last, when they had a difficulty one night, after deceased and his wife had gone to bed, Charles Jefferds went down and let some women into the house; he then went up stairs and called his brother Edwin; they both went down to the basement, where they gave the women liquor, and they all remained there for a long time, enjoying themselves; my brother then drove both the Jefferds from the house; my brother told me, afterward, that they had threatened to take his life, and had been looking for him for that purpose; in April last my brother broke up housekeeping, and his wife soon after left but threatened to be revenged on him even if she swung for it; he had much trouble with her and with her sons; in consequence he was very much depressed in spirits and was afraid of being murdered by them; last night two policemen came to my house and told me that my brother had been shot, and was then lying in the 18th Ward Station-House; I immediately went there but found that he had been removed to the Hospital; I went to see him found him totally unconscious, in which condition he remained until 8½ when death ensued; the cause of the difficulty between my brother and his wife was an illegitimate child, which she had had previous to her marriage with him; he had recently been to Washington for evidence to use in the application for a separation which he had made; he told me that he had been successful in obtaining the evidence he desired.

James Warren deposed: I reside at No. 52 West Thirty-sixth-street; have been book-keeper for Mr. Walton for ten months past; he told me the particulars of the last difficulty which he had with Charles and Edwin Jefferds; it was in regard to the women being let into the house at night; he told his wife that she must tell her boys to leave the house, as he would not permit such conduct in his house; she refused to do so, and since then they have lived very unhappily together; lately he has made application for a divorce; he has often told me that Mrs, Walton was a very desperate woman, and that he thought she would get Charles to murder him; he said he thought himself fortunate in not being poisoned before he left the house they occupied; he also told me on different occasions, that he expected to be murdered, and that if he was, that I knew where to seek his murderer; I knew he referred to Mrs. Walton and her son Charles; about three months ago, he got me to draw up his will, in anticipation of a violent end.

Thomas Williams hired the house No. 258 West Twenty-third-street from Mr. Walton; Mrs. Walton and her son, Frank Russell, remained there several days after P. moved in; she was continually using violent language in regard to Mr. Walton, and said she would have satisfaction from the black-hearted villain if it cost her her life; she left the house on the 8th of May, and I resolved not to let her into the house again; on the 11th she returned, and being refused admission, she hired three young men to break into the house and admit her and three other women; I went down stairs to see her, and she met with a large carving knife in her hand; she made no threats at that time; I had her arrested at that time; she talked very hard about her husband; after she removed from the house I found a large quantity of chloroform in her room; at one time I saw a pistol similar to the one now shown me, lying on her bureau.

Mrs. Walton, wife of deceased sworn; I reside at No. 119 West 22d-st., I have not seen my son Charles since this day week and do not know where he is. I do not know where Edwin is, but believe him to be in New-York; I do not recognize the pistol now shown me; do not think I ever saw it before; I gave my son a revolver when he was in the Post-office, but this is not the one; I know nothing about the chloroform which was found in my room after I had left; I never heard my son threaten to take the life of Mr. Walton; I think that Mr. Yelverton had an animosity against Mr. Walton; they were not good friends; Mr. Walton had made an accusation against me, in which Mr. Yelverton was implicated; the accusation was that Mr. Yelverton had an illegitimate child by me; this accusation was published in the papers, and Mr. Yelverton was very indignant in consequence; have heard Mr. Watson say that he never would make a will; he said his relatives were very anxious he should do so, but he utterly refused; I think that Mr. Walton entertained very hard feelings towards my son Charles; do not think that Charles felt as hard towards him; I have not spoken to deceased since the 1st of May; saw Mr. Yelverton last week: Mr. Robert Yelverton is a medium-sized man, rather delicate.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour, and the fact that there were still several witnesses to examine, the inquest was adjourned till Thursday next, at 3 o'clock.

Drs. W. and J. Beach and C. Weltje made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mr. Matthews, and found that the slug had entered the right breast, and passing through the left lobe of the liver, penetrated the spine, where it lodged and was found. Internal hemorrhage, the result of this wound, was the cause of death.

Dr. Eugene Peugnet, of the Bellevue Hospital, made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Mr. Walton, and found that the slug entered the head just behind the left ear, and lodged at the base of the brain, where it was found. The injuries thus received were the cause of death.

When the proceedings had reached this point it was past 8 o'clock, and as there was much more evidence to be taken, the Coroner consulted with the jury, and it was decided to adjourn until Thursday morning next. Meantime the Police will exert themselves to secure the apprehension of the brothers Jefferd.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Arrangements for Visiting the Ship—The Day and Price of Admission Fixed—The Rush of Sunday Spectators—Accidents to the Ship and the Crew.

The progress of arrangements for the reception of visitors to the *Great Eastern*, the time when she will be thrown open to inspection, and the price to be exacted for admission, are the principal topics which interest the public. As soon as the ship was fairly secured to her dock, and the passengers were out of the way, gangs of workmen were organized to clean, paint, varnish, and otherwise put the ship in order. The five smoke-pipes, which were so unsightly upon her arrival, have been painted with a coat of cream color, and the topmasts are undergoing the scraping process, which greatly improves the appearance of the spars and top-hamper; the houses on deck are to be smoothed by sandpaper and varnished, which will give freshness to the mahogany in striking contrast with their blistered and sun-dried appearance when she arrived. The outside of the ship will be painted, the brass work scoured up, the engines polished off, the saloons swept and garnished, and everything put in the most inviting condition. The great extent of surface to be gone over, makes this renovating process necessarily a laborious one, one, it is feared, will not be finished at so early a day as has been announced—Tuesday, the 3d of July. At a meeting of the directors, which took place on Saturday at the counting-room of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., that day was fixed upon for admission of visitors, and the price for tickets established at one dollar for adults, and "children under twelve years half price." An impression having gained ground that fifty cents would be the maximum charge, very general disappointment was expressed. The plan adopted in England, of setting apart particular days of the week for the sale of tickets at reduced rates, it is hoped may be adopted, and particularly that the Fourth of July may be thus set apart, when so many from the country will make the journey to New-York for the sole purpose of viewing the steamer. The announcement that a dollar will be charged, will deter thousands from coming, to whom fifty cents would be no objection. All these matters, however, were thoroughly discussed at the meeting. All persons are rigidly excluded, and necessarily so, until the paint is dry. It is stated that the approaches to the ship will be covered with coarse gravel, to prevent the dust from flying, clouds of which obscure the sight and damage the delicate wardrobes of ladies who go upon the ground in a windy day.

The damage caused to the port paddle-wheel of the ship, by the squall which forced her against the iron s ow, has been exaggerated. One hundred dollars will probably cover all the expense of repairs. To prevent the recurrence of any similar accident in future, the heavy anchors of the ship, weighing several tons each, are to be carried out from the starboard-bow and quarter of the ship, the immense ten-inch chain-cable being hove taut to hold her in her present position, while counter moorings, firmly attached, will hold her to the dock. There will be a strong staging erected, over which the crowd will pass from the pier to the ladder, by which they will ascend to the decks.

Late on Friday night, two of the crew of the *Great Eastern* lost their lives by accident. One of these, whose name was Thomas Leavitt, while attempting to leave the ship by descending through the wheel-house, fell, and striking the iron work, had his skull fractured. He was taken from the water insensible, and died the same night. Not long after the accident, another of the crew who was sitting on the railing of the ship, lost his balance and fell overboard. His body has not been recovered, and, on account of several desertions among the crew, his name is not known.

During the whole of yesterday a stream of people poured upon the pier fronting the vessel, going and coming, and at no single time, from about 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., were there less than six thousand present. Altogether the crowd for the entire day must have numbered over thirty thousand. The slight shower of rain that had fallen had laid the disagreeable dust and so cooled the atmosphere that the heat, unlike that of Friday and Saturday, was quite endurable. The shanties that have sprung up like mushrooms drove a lively business, ostensibly in lemonade and lager, with cold ham that looked eatable on an emergency, and cold fruit pies that no emergency, short of starvation, could induce any one to attempt the mastication thereof. But the crowd took their lager, their lemonade, and a little private beverage of a much stronger reputation, and the pies also gradually disappeared. But all day long the crowd never ceased to admire and wonder at the big ship, and was not John Bull there in all his glory? Was not the Lion's tail elevated? John came afoot, and John came in carriages. John came alone, or with a friend, (another John) or with his wife and children. And when John encountered a familiar Jonathan, he regarded him somewhat patronizingly, and insinuated, if he did not actually say it, "See, young Eagle, my friend, what the old Lion has done! You are not jealous, nor envious, nor anything of that sort, at all. Neither am I proud. Let us fraternize." And in most instances John fraternized so cordially with Jonathan, and Patrick and Sawney and Hans, that long before sunset there was not a glass of lager or lemonade to cool a parched throat. Meanwhile the sailors on board, and the policemen in charge, surveyed the crowd with apparent unconcern. Row-boats, taking passengers at twelve cents a head, and river steamers and tug-boats conveying them for ten, plied about the leviathan, and reaped a rich harvest. From the large hotels, carriage after carriage arrived upon the pier, mostly filled with ladies, with one gentleman or so in charge. To all appearances they were satisfied that the *Great Eastern* is a great success.

The Fourth Ward Schools.

New-York, Friday, June 29, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your paper of the 28th inst., I saw my name coupled with the so-called investigation. I deem it my duty to correct a statement made by Mrs. Reynolds (one of the dismissed teachers) in regard to myself, which is utterly false, as the charges made against me are without any foundation whatever. By inserting the above you will do me justice, and oblige ELLEN S. SHINE,

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Adriatic at this Port and the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

Further Successes of Garibaldi.

PROJECTED ATTACK UPON THE MAINLAND.

The Baden-Baden Conference.

The steamship *Adriatic* arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, from Havre and Southampton, having left the latter port on the evening of the 20th June. Her advices are three days later.

The *Adriatic* has encountered a constant succession of strong westerly breezes, with head sea, during the entire voyage. She brings 190 passengers and 600 tons cargo. Among the passengers by the *Adriatic* are M. Henri Mercier, the newly appointed French Ambassador to Washington, with his family; also H. de V. Glenhoorsh, United States Consul at Rome, and bearer of dispatches to the United States.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool June 20, *via* Londonderry 21st, passed Father Point on her way to Quebec, yesterday.

All was quiet in Sicily. Garibaldi was organizing for an effort on the main land.

A decree of Garibaldi fixes the 18th of June for the levy of men furnished by the conscription, and the 20th of June for the departure of the conscripts for Palermo and Catania.

The disembarkation of Garibaldians in Calabria is denied.

The Sardinian Minister has demanded the restitution of the two steamers and their 800 passengers, who were captured in the Neapolitan frigate *Fulminante*, as they had passports for Malta. The English Ambassador had supported the demand. One of the captured steamers carried the American colors.

The Baden Conference ended on the 17th. The French and Prussian journals declare the peace of Europe consolidated.

Letters from Rome to the 16th confirm the news of the concentration of the Piedmontese army at Ferrara.

It is officially asserted that Austria would be able, in a fortnight, to bring into the field 600,000 men.

The second reading of the Church Rates Abolition bill was thrown out by a decisive majority of 128 to 31 in the House of Lords, June 19.

The Spanish Senate has unanimously refused to receive the manifesto of Don Juan.

John C. Heenan, who was expected to arrive by the *Adriatic*, was not among her passengers.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Reinforcements for Garibaldi—Projected Attack upon the Mainland.

A dispatch dated at Cagliari, June 12, says: "Two steamers, bearing the American flag, have entered the harbor this morning, having on board volunteers for Sicily. The *Washington* has 1,400 men, and the *Oregon* between 300 and 400. With the exception of the American captain and an American artist, the vessels have had no communication with the shore. According to the statement of the Captain of the *Oregon*, these steamers are only awaiting the arrival of another, which has a large sailing vessel in tow, and have together 3,000 more volunteers. "Garibaldi's Englishman" is on board the *Washington*. The ardor and zeal with which these men have taken up the cause of Sicily may be estimated by the privations to which they subject themselves."

A decree of Garibaldi fixes the 18th of June for the levy of men furnished by the conscription, and the 20th of June for the departure of the conscripts for Palermo and Catania. Another decree orders the collection of horses and military stores. These decrees are caused by the necessity of energetically pushing on the war in favor of Italian unity. Some cannon have been cast. Thousands of pikes have been distributed among the inhabitants. The Council of Defence of the town has ordered the barricades to be carefully kept up.

The Archbishop of Palermo has paid a personal visit to Garibaldi.

Advices from Rome state that an official dispatch had been received from Naples giving details of the capture of the two steamers with Garibaldians by the Neapolitan frigate *Fulminante*. These steamers, which displayed the Sardinian and American flags, had on board 25,000 muskets, 32 cannons, 2,000,000 lbs. of powder, and a considerable sum of money. 800 armed passengers were made prisoners, and were, together with the steamers, conveyed to Gaeta on the 12th inst.

General Lamoricière had dispatched troops to the Neapolitan frontier.

It was asserted that Piedmont had promised to prevent an invasion of the Papal frontier, unless such invasion was in consequence of a declaration of war by any Power.

This declaration of Piedmont was said to have been communicated to the Pope.

A letter from Naples of the 12th inst. mentions, under great reserve, a rumor that 2,000 Garibaldians, supposed to be commanded by Col. Medici, had landed at Catanzaro, in Calabria.

It was also rumored that an insurrection had commenced in Calabria, and that the Neapolitan Government had sent Gen. Nunziante there as *alter ego.*

Other letters from Naples say that Gen. Pianelli, the commander of the army in the Abruzzi, had been summoned to act in Calabria.

The French Government having declined any intervention, a council of the Royal family assembled on the 12th inst. to deliberate.

Garibaldi was organizing for an attempt upon the mainland.

Eight French and two English men-of-war were in the Bay of Naples.

Seven persons found plundering had been shot by order of Garibaldi.

Turin, Saturday, June 16.

Advices from Naples to the 13th inst., state that several columns of troops had been concentrated to to be in readiness to march upon the places which might be threatened. Ammunition and provisions had been sent to Abruzzi,

Emanuel Caraccioló had been appointed Minister of General Police, in place of Ajossa. Signor Rosica had been appointed Minister of Public Works.

Advices from Palermo to the 10th inst., state that Garibaldi was actively organizing his army.

The convocation of a Sicilian Parliament according to the laws of 1848 was shortly expected, for the purpose of ratifying the proclamation which decrees the forfeiture of the rights of the Bourbons, and the union of Sicily to the kingdom of Sardinia, under Victor Emanuel.

June 17.

M. Thouvenel and the Marquis d'Antonini were present at the interview of Commander de Martino with the Emperor Napoleon.

It is stated that the Emperor, in reply to M. de Martino, said "Six weeks ago I could have accepted, and should have been happy to accept the *rôle* of a meditator, but posterior engagements prevent my doing so to-day."

Progress of the Insurrection.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:

"Neapolitan vessels are constantly going and coming, and bringing up the discomfited troops of the Bourbons from Palermo. I saw many of them disembarking at Portici yesterday, by virtue of the capitulation which has been entered into; and by the reproaches they cast upon their officers, whether with reason or not I will not pretend to say, they seemed to have some sense of shame at the recollection that 18,000 well disciplined and provided men had been compelled to fly before not more than 1,000 good soldiers and 6,000 or 7,000 irregular fighting men. Their presence here or in any other part of the country to which they may be sent, will only do the work of Garibaldi, by discouraging and demoralizing all those with whom they come in contact. In fact, if there be no intervention, as God forbid there should be, the game is up."

As I informed you in my last, the Commendatore Martino, Neapolitan Minister at Rome, left last Thursday on a secret mission for Paris and London. What his instructions are has not transpired, but surely it will never be forgotten in those capitals that a crab cannot walk straight, nor any of the race, and that as promises have been ever made in danger, and as quickly broken when it had passed, so it will be again the case if the British or the French Government commit such treason against the interests of liberty as to listen to penitence and guarantee any protection. Meantime here in Naples counter systems of menace and conciliation are being pursued, in strict keeping with that confusion and *mala fede* which have always prevailed in this country.

People talk openly of two men having been hired by the Royalist party to assassinate Garibaldi. One man is said to be a sergeant, and the other a brigand. One's whole nature revolts at such an idea, still it must be remembered that acts not less atrocious have been the daily practice of this Government for many years.

On Sunday morning last two columns were ordered to start, the one for the Puglias, and the other for the Calabrias, and the report is that armed bands have begun to show themselves in the latter place; in fact, every pore of the country seems bursting with latent energy, and every person in the streets seems to ask the other by the silent expression of his face, what is to happen. There has been talk some days of a Royalist demonstration, but it never comes off, so that I suppose it is regarded as a desperate case.

There is a rumor that Government yesterday received information of another disembarkation, at Vasto, of a considerable body of men. Certain is it that all the night police have been laying their hands on all the means of transport they could find, and that the *colonna mobile* ordered for Puglia and Calabria has been stopped. The column consists of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Chasseurs, a battalion of the Rifles of the Guard, the Second Regiment of the Grenadiers of the Guard, several squadrons of Dragoons and Hussars, and various sections of artillery. The expedition is commanded by Gen. Nunziante, with Col. Barbalunga and Major Bosco. It is said, too, that the Count of Trani will leave with this expedition.

The *Cæsar* came in this morning from Castellamare and saluted the French and Russian Admirals, who returned the salutes; then there were salutes exchanged with the Neapolitans, and a general lifting of hats has taken place all round, until our eyes are dazzled and our ears are deafened. By the time I dispatch another letter we shall probably have the *Renown* and *London* here, as they have already left Malta for these waters. On their arrival we shall have an aggregate British and French force of nearly 8,000 men. The French force consists of *La Bretagne*, 1,200 men, Vice-Admiral Lebarbier de Tinan; the *Eylau*, 960 men, Commander Simon: the *Redoubtable*, 960 men, Commander Davriac; the *Imperial*, 960 men, Commander Lefevre; the *Donauwerth*, 865 men, Rear-Admiral Jehenne. The *Donauwerth* left yesterday for Palermo.

From information just received I can correct and add to much which I have reported. The capture of two vessels suspected of belonging to Garibaldi is confirmed; 800 men were on board. They had been purchased of Frassini & Co., at Marseilles, and are said to have shipped also 15,000 muskets. The details we do not know as yet, but the ships are taken into Gaeta, and will raise a question for the Sardinian and United States authorities, as they are said to have been taken on the high seas, and to have hoisted "the Stars and Stripes."

It is remarkable that the same officers who assisted at the capture of Cagliari effected the capture of these vessels. It is a question felt to be one of great embarrassment to this Government. Another curious and embarrassing question has started up. A Mocenese, long resident in Naples, died here a few days since. According to the treaty with Sardinia, the judicial authorities are bound to inform the Sardinian Consul, and invite his presence, in case of the death of a Sardinian subject. This formality was omitted, and the Austrian Consul attended. The Sardinian Vice-Consul, Count di San Martini, then demanded to be present at the taking off the seals, but was informed that he might be so as a private gentleman, but not in his official capacity. This was declined. The matter was referred to the Minister of Grace and Justice, and by him to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but up to the present time no answer has been returned. The seals remain on, and the inheritance is in abeyance.

From official sources I can now inform you that revolutionary movements broke out at Monteleone, Cosenza and Catanzaro last week. On Saturday and Sunday troops were sent from Messina to Pizzo to the number of 1,000 men, in two steamers. Most have declared, however, that they will not fight any more against their brothers. Several officers told me that they regarded the King as lost, and that the sooner this fratricidal war was over the better. An English, French and Austrian steamer were at Messina, where the exodus by sea and land continued. There was no real danger of a bombardment, however, as Garibaldi has ordered the *squadre* not to advance on the City, it being his intention to march on the Calabrias, and so up to Naples. Catania has been evacuated by the Royalists, and the troops have entered Messina in a miserable condition. The Government was carried on in the former city in the name of Victor Emanuel.

A letter from Turin says:

Palermo is hastily calling together a Parliament; it will proclaim the *déchéance* of the Bourbon dynasty and the annexation of the island to the Italian kingdom of Victor Emanuel. No doubt can be entertained about that; nor will Naples follow a different course if the King awaits the nerve-shattering notes of Garibaldi's bugle. Garibaldi is, most happily, the man with the one idea; and his followers, no matter of what school or party, all obey the wonder-working instinct of Italian unification. Should Naples fall in consequence of a military *pronunziamento*, or a Lazzaroni riot, an attempt might be made to set up a separate Government, either under some member of the old, or some candidate of a new dynasty. Such a movement, however, might be forced upon Naples; it would not spring spontaneously from any popular impulse. I read in a letter, though I scarcely believe it, that the Count of Syracuse has been heard at a patriotic banquet setting up the cry of "*Viva Vittorio Emanuele!*" That would be a mere feather showing which way the wind blows. Wherever any part of Italy shakes off the yoke, that cry, since January, 1859, has risen irresistibly from every man's lip. Within a fortnight it would not be rash to anticipate that the whole of the Two Sicilies, and as much of the Roman States as lies beyond Ponte Molle and the Alban hills, will await the word of fate from the lips of King Victor Emanuel's advisers and the councils of European diplomacy.

THE CONGRESS OF SOVEREIGNS.

The Conference at Baden—Intentions of Napoleon.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Baden on the 16th to take part in the Conference. He met with a warm reception. At a preliminary meeting of the German Princes an agreeable unanimity was manifested on all questions referring to the relations of Germany with foreign Powers.

It is stated on good authority that at an interview with the Prince Regent the Emperor Napoleon repeated his peaceful assurances, and said that he desired the interview in order to express them verbally.

It is asserted that communications exchanged between Berlin and Vienna represent the interview at Baden as a most auspicious event, and as a token of the general pacification of Germany and Europe.

A later dispatch, dated on Monday, repeats these assurances, as follows:

A Conference was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of the King of Bavaria, and was attended by the four Kings and by the Grand Dukes of Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau.

Before dinner the Emperor Napoleon presented the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor to the King of Hanover.

In the evening there was an *assemblée* at the villa of the Duchess of Hamilton.

At this *assemblée* the Emperor took leave of the Sovereigns, all of whom were present, and departed at 10 P. M. for Strasburg.

It is stated on good authority that the Emperor Napoleon, in his conversations with the German Sovereigns, repeated pacific assurances, without alluding to questions regarding the interior or exterior policy of Germany, or to the Italian question.

On Tuesday the Prince Regent of Prussia assembled the German Sovereigns in the Castle to thank them for having been present at his meeting with the Emperor of the French, in order to receive together the peaceful assurances of his Majesty.

His Royal Highness said:

"The maintenance of the integrity of Germany will always be my principal care.

In pursuance of this object I shall not allow myself to be influenced even by the consideration that my ideas on the progress and aims of the Prussian and German policy are not shared by some confederate Princes."

In order to come to some understanding, Austria has taken some steps, to which I attach great value.

Should an understanding be brought about, I shall communicate it to the German Princes.

The Prince Regent concluded:

"I shall continue the line of policy which I have pursued till now in reference to Prussia and Germany, and I hope that other German Governments will join me in this course of policy."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:

"The rapid journey which the Emperor has just made will have, we doubt not, happy results. Nothing less than such a spontaneous and significant step was required to put an end to the unanimous concert of malevolent reports and false appreciations. In fact, the Emperor, by going to explain frankly to the Sovereigns who met at Baden how his policy would never swerve from right and justice, must have impressed such distinguished and unprejudiced minds with the conviction which a true sentiment honestly expressed always conveys. Hence it was that there was more than courtesy in the reciprocal contact between the members of this august meeting. They spent nearly the whole of Sunday in each other's company. At noon the Grand Duke of Baden invited them all to a *déjeuner* at the Old Castle. At 5 o'clock they all dined together.

After dinner, the Emperor having returned to his hotel, the majority of the Sovereigns came to take leave of him. His Majesty was enabled to take leave of them all at 9 o'clock, at the house of Princess Marie of Baden, Duchess of Hamilton, who had asked them to tea.

Thus, all who desire the reestablishment of confidence and the continuation of good international relations, ought to congratulate themselves upon a conference which consolidates the peace of Europe.

The following is an exact list of the Sovereigns and Princes who met at Baden Baden:

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Prussia and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, His Majesty the King of Bavaria, His Majesty, the King of Saxony, His Majesty the King of Hanover, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, his Royal Highness the Duke of Nassau, his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, Duchess of Hamilton, and their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Furstemberg."

The Prussian *Gazette* of the 16th inst. publishes the following article:

"This day the Emperor Napoleon arrives at Baden Baden to greet the Prince Regent on German soil. It was the desire of the Emperor, expressed in the most obliging terms, to give to the Prince Regent this proof of his peaceful and friendly sentiments. Prussia has reason to rejoice at these advances, and to appreciate without prejudice their incontestable importance.

Prussia has no cause to wish to trace new objects for her policy: that policy has always been frank, upright, conciliatory, and tending to preserve the peace of Europe on its tried foundations: it will maintain that character. But the difficulties of the times have aroused anxieties which Europe will be glad to see dispelled by the friendly exchange of ideas between two powerful Sovereigns, whose attitude always exercises an important and often a decisive influence on the destinies of Europe. Germany will be satisfied if the Emperor of the French strengthens the conviction of the Prince Regent that the policy of France is pacific as well as vigorous; and France will see a precious pledge for the continuation of its friendly relations with us in the fact that the Emperor Napoleon will hear from the Prince Regent's own mouth the sentiments and intentions of that straightforward and moderate policy which is the invariable rule of the acts of his Government.

Simultaneously with this meeting, which attracts the general interests of Europe, another event of a most auspicious nature occupies the German nation; it is the Congress of eminent Princes of the German Confederation. It had long been the ardent wish of all sincere patriots that, after so many differences which have recently agitated the internal existence of the Germanic States, a personal interview of the Sovereigns of Germany should revive and strengthen the sentiment of concord. The world will be enabled to convince itself that, among the German States, there may exist differences of opinion on this or that important question of home policy, but that those differences will always fade away before the powerful union which links those States together on all questions of national independence and greatness.

Never will the discord of factions be able to weaken the bonds which, under all circumstances, connect the North and the South by indissoluble links.

We, therefore, dare to express the hope that the Conference at Baden will revive the confidence in a prosperous and assured future for Europe, and, at the same time, consolidate one of the most powerful mainstays of that future, the union of Germany."

A German View of the Congress at Baden.

From the Allgemeine Zeitung, (Anti-Prussian,) June 17.

[Translated for the New-York Times.]

When we first heard the news that the Prince Regent would meet the French Emperor, public opinion was immediately heard to exclaim: "This is a misfortune." This was everyone's first thought, and if not uttered, was at least felt. However, since the necessary explanations have arrived from Berlin, we have grown calmer; but still people say: "If Napoleon did not understand the hint given him to stay away, and was so very anxious to pay a visit to the Prince Regent, why was he not invited to Potsdam instead of being taken to a place so near his own boundary?" Everybody is now busily asking, "What does he really want? Why is he so anxious?" A fear that war might break out before he is done with his preparations cannot well have influenced his conduct, for it rests entirely with him when this war is to commence; Germany, good, pious Germany never dreams of attacking him; she is satisfied, if nobody disturbs her. But we believe the key to his conduct can now again be found inside of France herself; it is not regard for foreign powers which induces him to take this step, but there is some power in France which impels him. This power is the French *bourgeosie.* It can no longer be denied that commerce and industry are sorely depressed in France, that even the retail trade is suffering severely. The despotism of so many years, with all the stock-jobbing and swindling attending it, the enormous taxes and the complete uncertainty, whether within one week the greatest half of the world may not be plunged into war—all these causes weigh with a leaden weight on banks and workshops. Louis Napoleon must do something now to reinstate confidence, if only for a time; he must show by some public act, that he does not desire a war with Germany at present, and to arrive at this object there is nothing simpler or plainer, than a peaceful meeting with the Prince Regent and other German princes. The larger the number of the German princes present at the meeting, the greater the importance of his visit will appear to France. This is, as we believe, his first and main object. Other considerations follow; they also may be of service to him. Each of his meetings with Queen Victoria, with the Grand Duke Constantine, with the Emperor Alexander, or with the Emperor Francis Joseph, has always been of service to him. If he should only gain at first a little confidence among the Princes, this, of itself, will be a great gain for him, for then he will not be hurried on in the execution of his projects, he will be left to do everything at his leisure. He will overflow with confidence, will be a model of innocence. With these pretensions he will enter among the Princes, who have solely come together on his account, to save their German legacy from his impudent demands. He comes directly from the celebration of his Italian annexations, to Paris; it is curious that this celebration should have happened just before his departure from Baden-Baden. But even should he gain nothing here but personal acquaintance, this will be of great value to him. This man, who has moved during a lifetime in dark conspirations, has an expert and sharp eye, and knows how to penetrate into another's sentiments and convictions. Without doubt, he will also calculate on being able to cast some grains of seed, at a favorable opportunity, into places where they may eventually bear fruit.

But we may be confident that the German provinces know how to take the Emperor for no more than he is, and will treat him according to the objects his nature and his history force upon him. The position he has assumed towards Germany is as plain as possible. The announcement of the revindication of the so-called natural boundaries of France, in a manner which was not to be misunderstood, and which nowhere has been misunderstood; the language of the official French pamphlets and newspapers—the whole conduct of Louis Napoleon from the day of Villafranca until now—all this speaks as plain as the fatalism of his own position in France.

This much is certain, in regard to Germany, this meeting can have but a negative result. Should it have the smallest positive result it can only mean, sooner or later, the misfortune of the fatherland.

The Territorial Designs of France.

Paris Correspondence of the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung.

What might have been expected has come to pass. M. Mocquard has set all inspired quills into motion, in order to persuade the Foreign Powers and the Germans that Louis Napoleon had succeeded in duping the Prince Regent of Prussia, and causing him, against the interest of his country, to enter into an alliance with Russia and the "Second December." Happily this calumny is too gross, and this miserable intrigue too apparent, as to warrant a fear that it might lead the Foreign Powers to believe the Prince had already forgotten the words spoken by him on the 23d May, before the assembled representatives of his country. The Prince has no more desire of forming an alliance with Louis Napoleon than to aggrandize Prussia at the expense of the other German States. We doubt not but the German Princes in Baden-Baden will receive numerous solemn assurances, which—although not so solemn as the promise Louis Napoleon made to Louis Philippe after his farce of Strasbourg, or the oath which he swore to the French people, or the Treaties of Villafranca and Zurich—will still be solemn enough to lead Germans astray, if they should forget how the well-known phrase, "*L'Empire c'est la paix,*" has been put into practice during the last eight years. Did not Louis Napoleon solemnly declare France was fighting in Italy for an idea? This idea, as every one knows, was Savoy and Nice. Did he not solemnly declare, nothing but Austria's invasion of Piedmont had forced him to declare in favor of Piedmont? and is it not a fact, that even at Plombières a contract had already been made with Victor Emanuel, in regard to the annexations in Italy, since which Count Cavour systematically continued to provoke Austria until she lost her patience?

We can now lay bare the newest plan of Louis Napoleon against Germany, which we have from a reliable source. After the opposition factions in Austria shall have been excited as much as possible, the excitement in Turkey increased to the utmost, in order to provoke a complication, and if possible a rupture, Louis Napoleon will propose *to create a neutral State between Germany and France.* Of course France will not declare a part of her territory neutral, but Germany is to make this sacrifice. The country west of the Rhine is to be formed into a neutral State, preventing all disputes and ruptures. Louis Napoleon will demonstrate how unwise it is when great powers are in immediate proximity to each other. Prussia will receive Hanover for her territories, and the King of Hanover will receive the State on the other side of the Rhine. It is apparent that nothing but the desire for peace is at the bottom of this. The Trans-Rhine provinces will, in this wise, be robbed of the direct protection of Prussia. Louis Napoleon thinks he will have easy work, when no great German power has any longer a direct interest in defending the Rhine countries. They only need to be corrupted in the well known manner, pushed, and then annexed.

Genoa Correspondence of the Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung.

The news from Sicily is still uncertain and contradictory. But public attention is called to another danger, which menaces even our own proud Genoa. I speak of nothing less than *an annexation of Genoa and the adjoining sea coast to France.*

We live in a time when nothing must be regarded as impossible. Who, one year ago, would have thought of a cession of Savoy and Nice; and yet to-day the French flag waves there! Bonapartism marches hurriedly! Now, although this new plan of annexation is still under consideration behind the scenes of French-Sardinian diplomacy, it has nevertheless been divulged by the Bonapartists, who have become very bold of late, especially in Nice. It is said there, in circles closely connected with Pietri and his notorious accomplice, Leon Pillat, that the expedition of Garibaldi was undertaken with the consent of the French and Sardinian Governments, and that its object is to conquer Sicily for Piedmont. The object will, if necessary, be accomplished by French-Sardinian arms.

In consideration of this annexation, it is further said, France shall receive Genoa; and it is even intended to give her the island of Sardinia in the bargain. It is a fact, that numerous French agents have been sent to the Riviera di Torrente, in order to sound public sentiment. The *Gazette de Nice* states that Pietri himself, but *incognito*, had traveled over the Riviera, in order to form his plans of agitation for his agents on the very spot. One of these latter, by the name of [illegible], the same one who, at the time of the agitation in Nice, upbraided the Piedmontese Government in the French Theatre, and was, in consequence thereof, kicked out of doors, was for some days in San Remo, where he publicly lauded the annexation of Nice, and boldly maintained Riviera would soon be equally as happy. But, being recognized, he received a deserved whipping, and was then thrown out of the window.

Another rumor says France has promised Venice for the cession of Genoa and the island of Sardinia, but this Cavour is said to have rejected.

Significant are the closing words of the speech he delivered on the 26th on the cession of Savoy and Nice: "I solemnly declare here before you (the Deputies) and Europe, that I shall, without the least hesitation, reject any proposition by which the acquisition of Venice would cost but an inch of Italian ground in Liguria or Sardinia!" Were these words but a rhetorical phrase, or had a grain of truth escaped his speech?

About's New Pamphlet—The Prussian Question.

Correspondence of the London Times.

I fear that M. de la Gueronniere is about to be superseded in his post of pamphlet-writer in ordinary, for he seems to have a dangerous rival to dispute the laurels with him. This rival is the well-known M. About, who has just brought out a pamphlet with the ominous title of "*L'Empereur Napoleon III et la Prusse.*" Opinions vary as to its merit. One critic affirms that it is contemptibly written, and in style and manner is little above an ordinary police report. Another finds, on the contrary, that it bears the impress of authority, but that M. About's name on the title-page is all that is in reality his. We know that it is the practice to put forth pamphlets preparatory to any important design. M. de la Gueronniere was the channel formerly employed, and it would not be extraordinary if "*L'Empereur Napoleon III. et la Prusse*" were the second part of "*Le Pape et le Congrès.*" I have glanced very hastily over M. About's production, and have time to extract merely the following passages:

"Whether the Germans know it or not the friendship of a nation like ours is at present of a certain value. The time is no longer that when the majority of the French, despoiled of their political rights for the advantage of a coterie, protested in vain against the ruin of our interests and the oppression of our friends. It is no longer by the speeches of a vain opposition in the Chambers, nor by the cries of children in the streets, that France manifests her good will for those she loves; it is by acts. Soldiers have been seen to hasten to the furthest quarter of the Black Sea to retard the fall of the Ottoman Empire, while her diplomatists demanded of Turkey herself the civil and religious emancipation of the Christian population. The deliverance has not been forgotten of the Moldo-Wallachians, who were united into a nation and endowed with all political rights by the sole influence of our friendship, without the shedding of blood. Italy, the august mother of our civilization and of our arts, has entered, under the auspices of France, on the road of independence and unity. Our armies opened the path in which she now walks alone under the direction of Piedmont. If God grant that this great work shall be accomplished, and that a nation of 26,000,000 of men shall be organized at our gates, France will take no offence. Faithful to her generous traditions, she will sacrifice her private susceptibilities to the general good, and to the future of peace, for European order cannot be solidly established except on the day when there shall be no longer nationalities oppressed nor kings insupportable to their people."—(Page 7.)

"Since the accession of Napoleon III., and particularly since the annexation of Savoy, German publicists, perhaps even German Princes, have pretty loudly manifested an unjust mistrust of the French policy. They will absolutely have it that we have a plan for annexing the Rhenish Provinces and encroaching on the German soil. This ill-founded fear is expressed with so much clamor and repeated with such obstinacy that it might suggest to us bad thoughts if we were less just. It is certain that if you accosted in the street the mildest and most inoffensive of men, and if you said to him, 'Sir, you mean to slap me in the face; it is in vain for you to say no; I am well informed that you mean to give me a slap in the face; do not swear to the contrary; I would not believe your oath; you intend to give me a slap in the face, but I am stronger than you, and I by no means fear you; I would crush you as I would a fly, and I defy you to give me a slap in the face;' the most inoffensive and mildest man would end by finding excellent reasons for giving what is asked of him, and the slap in the face would fall of itself on the cheek of him who provoked it."

The same correspondent says, in another letter:

I think it worth while to give a few more extracts from M. About. "We are happy to learn," says he, or whoever has borrowed his name,

"That German unity has found its centre, and nothing would be more agreeable than to see that nation group itself round a firm mind and an upright heart. If nothing arrests the progress of this pacific revolution, we may hope that the Princes themselves, carried along by the movements of their people, will submit to the protecting power of Prussia, and that Germany will unite without a drop of blood being spilt. Diplomacy will raise no objection to this internal reform. An Austrian Germany, uniting in the same band more than 70,000,000 of men, would menace the equilibrium of Europe and render the Powers disquieted; but a Prussian Germany with 32,000,000 of citizens would alarm no one.

But the Prince of Prussia would commit a dangerous mistake if he thought that the national movement is strong enough to do without assistance. Whatever be the violence of impulse which draws the mass of the Germans towards the Prussian monarchy, all judicious minds will resist the current and keep back, if the Court of Berlin does not advance towards them. Democratic Germany is prudent and patriotic enough to rally round a king, but it will expect guarantees which the Prussian constitution does not offer at the present day.

It is necessary, above all, that the Court of Prussia should choose between the two principles which divide Europe. Divine right and popular rights are face to face. While a certain number of Princes are obstinately clinging to a false legitimacy, empires truly legitimate are founded on the Democratic basis of universal suffrage. The King of Naples affirms that his people belong to him, and the nation offers to this pretended right an armed denial. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia declare, with modern philosophy, that a people belongs only to itself, and two great nations, by a vote almost unanimous, elect them for their chiefs. Does the Prince of Prussia hold with the King of Naples for divine right, or for popular rights with the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French? He must choose.

The thing is all the more necessary as the King of Prussia has chosen, and very badly chosen, in 1849. The National Assembly, the issue of universal suffrage, offered him in his palace a legitimate crown. How did he answer. He declared for divine right against popular rights; he also declared that he would not accept any crown that was not decreed to him by the Princes. The Prussian squireens applauded this anti-Democratic resolution, and history recorded the form in which they expressed their assent: 'We do not desire,' they said, 'a crown on which Democracy has thrown its spittle.'"

THE TIMES ON THE ABOUT PAMPHLET.

From the London Times, June 16.

* * * M. About is the individual who has been selected to point the moral of this Baden Congress, and to put the list of agenda before the assembled potentates. The result of his labors will be found sketched forth in our Paris correspondence of this morning. It seems to come to this—"Trust me, and put yourselves at my mercy, and you shall find my mercy is great. Doubt me, and all you doubt shall certainly be done unto you."

This pamphlet is the turning of the first sod; it is the opening of the first parallel; it is the first spadeful of earth out of the sap. "If you are thus always in a flutter about the designs of France; if you will insist that we are fixed upon the design of the frontier of the Rhine, you will provoke, and even actually compel us, to take that frontier." Austria has heard this before, and so has Piedmont. Belgium has also heard it, and it has been tried even upon England. It is the old common form. A little ordinary sagacity would enable any one to mark out the future stages of the proceeding even down to the Grand Cross bestowed on the Minister by whom the affair will be hermetically sealed. We can see it all as easily as Professor Owen can draw a sea-serpent from a cast scale or a dropped fang. It will [illegible] somewhat in this wise:—At a convenient period [illegible] that Napoleon III. is distressed at the [illegible] which the conscription exercises upon the industry of his country. He will awake to the conviction that an army of 700,000 men is an anachronism in the Nineteenth Century. He will by that time have looked carefully at England, and will have found that she has for many years continued to hold her rank as a first-class Power with a fraction of this force. And why has she done so? his meditating Majesty will ask. Simply "because she has no frontiers," his suddenly-enlightened Majesty will answer. The next natural step in the Imperial cogitations will be,—And why should not France be in this respect like England? Why should France have any frontiers? She has even now almost arrived at that beatitude. On the west and north west she has the sea. On the south and south east—thanks to recent acquisitions—she has great mountain ranges. On the north she has the neutralized kingdom of Belgium. On the east she has Switzerland, also neutralized. But, alas! between Strasburg and Belgium there is an unprotected line—a break in the frontier wall through which all the armies of Europe may at any time pour, and which requires half a million of men to keep France secure from invasion. Almost within sight of Baden Baden the peaks of the Vosges mountains may be counted. They are all French by natural position, but some of them are Bavarian by unjust treaties, and these are as dangerous to France as were the slopes of the Alps of Savoy. Then Prussia comes in presenting a flat frontier and first-class fortresses. How can France be at peace while her side lies thus open? But behind this unprotected flat little line of territory lies a broad river, which is a natural boundary of itself. If France could push forward thus far she would be secure. She would then have nothing to fear, and she might disband her army, cease her conscriptions, and leave the world at peace.

Has no one heard anything like this put forward already? We dare not assume to ourselves the credit of having invented this ingenious reasoning, for, if we mistake not, it is already chronicled in diplomatic archives. Very wolf-like as it sounds, it has its song as well as its shout. It is not so very disastrous to those who stand on the wrong side of the boundary. If, as M. About says, "France should sacrifice her private susceptibilities to the general good and the future of peace," and if it should be necessary for this purpose to take the responsibility of defending the left bank of the Rhine, some of that goodly company at Baden must be absorbed. A portion of Oldenburg must fade out of the map of the Middle Rhine; Hesse-Homburg must disappear; even Saxe-Coburg must contribute one of her little morsels of sovereignty to form a French Perfecture. Bavaria must give up an outlying dependency; Hesse-Darmstadt must suffer severance, and Prussia must make an awful sacrifice. But all great public objects involve individual inconveniences; and after all there is such a thing as—*compensation*. How say you, Hanover, and Nassau, and Meiningen, and Hesse-Cassel, and Hohenzollern, and twenty other puissant Powers, which remind us of the tribe of insects Linnæus found born with coronets marked upon their heads, and called "*Coronati*,"—how say you? Are you content that all the little Territories should be fused? Is Prussia willing to play Piedmont, if France is ready to fight a campaign in Germany like that she fought in Lombardy, taking a modest compensation to herself and throwing a huge booty to her accomplice?

The crowd of Sovereign Princes seems to have been terribly afraid that Prussia would play them false, and the hot haste with which all the chiefs of the Fatherland hurried to the spot where Prussia and France were to meet must have given Napoleon III. some materials for thought as to the unity and mutual confidence of these small potentates. When he heard on Friday last of their grave conference among themselves, we fear that he must have smiled even as Gulliver smiled when he awoke and found that the men of Little Lilliput had combined to tie his limbs with their pigmy bandages. The Princes said, and they say still that all Germany is united; that the Kings will not be tempted to swallow the Princes, and the Emperor will not be permitted to take black-mail from the Kings. But why did they all go to Baden Baden? *Que diable allaient ils faire dans ce galère?* Why did they make this public manifestation of their distrust to each other, and of their dread of the mighty stranger? Who shall now tell who has been tampered with? But how eloquent and certain would have been the reply to this Imperial temptation if they had all stayed away! As it stands, the news from Baden Baden reads like a parody of old histories, in which some Eastern conqueror gave audience to some scores of subject kings, and ended by yoking them to his chariot. It would seem as though M. About were appointed charioteer upon this occasion, and were instructed how to bend their necks and whither to direct them. The coincidence between Congress and this pamphlet is unpleasantly instructive; but the matter now in hand is more important than that of Savoy, and will be worked more craftily.

* * * Are we, however, to read the events of this Congress by the light of M. About's pamphlet, or by that of the subsequent account of the *Moniteur?* Are we to believe, in contrariety to all public knowledge, that the Emperor sought this interview with all the Princes of Germany, or are we to remain convinced that he went to Baden to speak as M. About had written? In either case, he had better have stayed at home. Honest policy is better carried out by accredited Ministers and authentic State papers. The personal interviews of Princes seem to argue only mutual distrust and evil designs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sailing of the Great Eastern—The English Press and Garibaldi—The Volunteer Movement—Proclamation from the Queen, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, June 16, 1860.

The mammoth vessel actually starts to-day. The last trial trip (the fourth) was on the whole very satisfactory; although nothing like the same speed was made out of her. This may be attributed to several reasons, but you will so soon be enabled to judge of all these matters for yourself and your able correspondent "Tubal Cain" will be so soon be on board of her, that any attempt at particulars would be superfluous on my part. I have no doubt but that the *Great Eastern*, with whose past history the American nation is so familiar, will meet a hearty welcome at your commercial Capital and Emporium. Every one will rush to see the Great Unpunctual, the Leviathan Procrastinator, the Monster who has consumed generations of shareholders and directors, who swallowed Campbell whole and disgorged him undiminished—the kraken of whom a ballad might be written in the style of the famous "House that Jack built"—recording the gigantic difficulties attending the execution of so vast a project. Well, all that is over and past. Business and profit are the order of the day now. With the receding shores of England the *Great Eastern* will leave behind her cradle of mud, and her childhood and youth of trouble. She will leave Jackson, and Magnus and Gurdalla and Taylor behind—she will leave behind Campbell. Every American who enters her splendid saloon, now rendered still more beautiful than ever by the art of the decorator, will think of the explosion, of which so thrilling an account was written by the members of the Press on board. Every one looking at the stately dimensions of the gallant ship, riding securely in your waters, will remember the storm which so nearly dashed her on the rocks in the unfinished harbor of Holyhead, of which the word-picture by young Woods of "the *Times*" surpassed Vernet, or any painter of storms at sea who ever lived. It was this Woods who wrote the account of the fight in "the London *Times*." He also went to the Crimea for the "*Morning Herald*," and you must remember his famous account of the battle of Inkermann, and the field after the fight. He was also on board the *Agamemnon* during the laying of the cable. I consider Woods to be *facilè princeps*, the most able reporter of great events in the way of descriptive genius whom we have on this side of the Atlantic.

To return to the great ship. For the next three months she will be yours. I, myself, think that she ought to have been "raised" in America. It is a conception more in accordance with the ideas of Jonathan than of John. John does not usually make these great strides and leaps in design. It is a huge and colossal experiment.

Garibaldi has been decided by British journalism to be the Washington of Italy. I hope he may live to realize that splendid prognostication, and I think he will, should Napoleon be agreeable. But, "aye, there's the rub," the Powers are appealed to for the preservation of the Kingdom of Naples, and there is talk of a Bourbon-granted constitution in Sicily. *Di avertite omen*—"To him that hath shall be given." Garibaldi has found a million sterling in the treasury of Palermo, and the English subscriptions go on bravely. I regret to hear, and I fear it may be true, that one expedition of 500 patriots and 5,000 muskets, has been interrupted. Major Tukori also is reported to be killed. The picture in the *Illustrated London News*, of torture in Sicily, has created a great effect here. It represents a poor creature, half-stripped, having his head squeezed by some infernal process, whilst a police agent is taking down his answers to interrogatories. "One smiles bitterly," wrote old Gen. Pepe, "at this boasted title of civilized, with which the nineteenth century is qualified by many. Religion and civilization were unknown to the barbarians who formerly devastated Europe. These sacred names serve to cover such wickedness, that posterity will weep over our memory." One cannot, at first, in looking at this picture, realize the fact that these men, clad in modern garb, are torturing a victim, as in the days of Philip or Alva. A hundred articles have not had the effect of this one delineation of the appalling fact.

Forty men from the army of Lamoricière came in one batch from Umbria, to join the Sicilian revolutionists. From Genoa, the chief trysting-place, Bologna, Pavia, Milan, Como and Brescia, hundreds and thousands are flocking. The Committee are obliged to choose who shall go. Great care is taken to exclude deserters from the Sardinian army, and men of bad character. The chosen volunteers are, indeed, the flower of Italy, and number many masters of degrees in the arts and sciences.

Major Tukori, or Tukory, who is dead of his wounds, was the leader of the assault on Palermo. He was literally at the head of all, and received the fatal shot in the knee. Col. Turr, the *alter ego of Garibaldi*, is suffering from shattered health and his open wound. I have seen a letter from him full of ardor.

The Commander De Martino, plenipotentiary, and beggar-in-chief for aid from the Court of Naples, has left Paris without visiting London, where he thinks a visit would be useless. It might be in two senses. He would get no sympathy; but I fear that Napoleon will decide the proximate future of Sicily? Is England ready for war? Can she enforce her counsels? The Commissioners have just published the revelations of her weakness in point of defences, which have been made known throughout the whole of the Press. Posterity may be amazed at the almost incredible folly of a great nation which first leaves itself thus exposed and then loudly proclaims it to the world. If ever Napoleon strikes the blow, it will be done before England is prepared, and here we are with all this loud announcement of our unprotected shores, in a flutter of ostentatious anxiety.

In the meanwhile the martial furor of the Volunteers spreads. You know what a rainy season we have had. Well, it has only served to put the brave citizens on their mettle. I am glad to see the uniforms being popularized. I like to see half a dozen young fellows in green or grey attire, rifle in hand, clustering on the roof of an omnibus. I saw the London Scottish companies marching in to the music of their band by Charing Cross, amidst the plaudits of the populace. Such a stalwart troop as the six-foot Rifle Volunteers are a sight to behold, I can tell you. The approaching Review is the engrossing theme of conversation. It is expected that on the 23d, 30,000 volunteers will be embodied in the Park. To give some idea of the ardor of the military neophytes of the great metropolis, I know personally several barristers, merchants, and others, who have taken lodgings close to their respective practicing-grounds on purpose to be on the spot, and to drill and shoot *ad libitum*. Wives in some instances complain bitterly of the martial absence on this account, and yet the dear creatures would not like "Charles" or "Henry" to forego the uniform which becomes him so. They have no idea of real soldiering. I hope they may never learn what it is too well and too closely.

A Proclamation for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the Preventing and Punishing of Vice, Profaneness and Immorality.

From the London Gazette.

BY THE QUEEN.

Victoria R.—We, most seriously and religiously considering that it is our indispensable duty to be careful above all other things to preserve and advance the honor and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality, which are so highly displeasing to God and so great a reproach to our religion and Government, to the intent, therefore, that religion, piety and good manners may flourish and increase under our Administration and Government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our Royal purpose and resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of vice, profaneness, and immorality in all persons of whatsoever degree or quality within this our realm; and we do expect and require that all persons of honor, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing persons of dissolute and immoral lives; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's day, at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; *and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's Day.* Our further pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and all other our officers and ministers, both ecclesiastical and civil, and all other our subjects whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and strict in the discovery and the effectual prosecution and punishment of all persons who shall be guilty of dissolute, immoral, or disorderly practices; and that they take care also effectually to suppress all public gaming-houses and places, and lewd and other disorderly houses; and also to suppress and prevent all gaming whatsoever, in public or private houses on the Lord's Day; and likewise that they take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, beer or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in the time of Divine service on the Lord's Day. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our Judges of Assize and Justices of the Peace to give strict charges at their respective assizes and sessions for the due prosecution and punishment of all persons that shall presume to offend in any of the kinds aforesaid; and also of all persons that, contrary to their duty, shall be remiss or negligent in putting the said laws in execution; and that they do at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace cause this our Royal Proclamation to be publicly read in open court immediately before the charge is given.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this 9th day of June, 1860. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

What does this mean? Are we to attend church by virtue of despotic authority? If not, it is a *brutum fulmen*, and as practically it can mean nothing, it is simply absurd. This puts me in mind of a recent occurrence. The Queen called on a certain bishop, on a Sunday, and finding him away from home, amused herself by going over his gardens and conservatories, which were sufficiently luxurious. A religious newspaper censured Her Majesty severely. What must the good bishop have thought, wrote the pious scribe? Alas! the bishop had gone out in his carriage to a dinner party. What would the Queen say now, according to the spirit of her proclamation? The present Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Edwin James, Q. C., could say something about playing at cards on Sunday,—ay, all day long from Saturday to Monday, if they pleased, or else Temple records lie. What is Hyde Park by the Serpentine on a Sunday? What is the Sunday of the British Aristocracy? The proclamation of the Queen is probably a mere matter of form, very little in earnest. If so, it were better omitted. If not, it will excite much indignation. It must be an act of either hypocrisy or tyranny on the part of Her Majesty's advisers. I think I have seen something like the wording of the heading of it before. I wonder what sort of Privy Council has advised this? The Privy Council is practically as obsolete as the style of the proclamation. This proclamation will drive thousands to join the Sunday League. Certainly Sunday in England is both dull and dissolute enough, and I mean to give you a full description of its enjoyments and recreations one of these days.

The *Star* newspaper commenced a leading article the other day, "The Orpheonistes are coming." I have since learned what was meant by this astounding announcement. "Orpheonistes" are a French musical association, numbering, it is said, 30,000 fiddling, scraping, strumming, thrumming, quavering, horn-blowing, piping, drumming, and so-forth-ing individuals. They play on the sackbut and dulcimer, and all manner of instruments. Orpheus visited the infernal regions, and they are coming to England, which every one knows is the Frenchman's paradise, especially on Sundays. "Orpheonistes" are coming to see Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden "at home." The *Star* argues that because they are not coming to invade us, therefore we are safe from Napoleonic ambition. It proceeds to call alarmists very hard names. Manchester is by no means so logical as it is dictatorial. The "Orpheonistes" will visit the Crystal Palace, and take tea and muffins on a large scale of international teafight.

A lady of position, to whose name I will not give additional publicity, has just been committed for trial for stealing some trifle, an embroidered D'Oyley, from the stall of Lady Emily Peel at a fancy fair. It is a fancy in which the fair ought not to be encouraged; but really where there is a doubt it should be given on the side of the accused. Sir Robert and Lady Peel appeared, and the former was bound over for the latter to prosecute. The defence was that in the fashionable crush the D'Oyley got entangled in the lady's dress. There appeared to be some discrepancy in the accuser's evidence. Lady Peel merely stated what she was bound to do without any apparent bias. Unquestionably, the shop-lifting mania is a wide-spread malady. West End shopkeepers actually take it into their calculation of yearly profit and loss. There are "ladies" who are chartered offenders in this respect. They are known and watched, and the bill for the missing articles is respectfully sent in and regularly paid. The shopkeepers patronized by them would not like to lose their custom. They treat it as an affair of regular purchase and credit.

Parliament and the Sicilian Insurrection.

In the House of Lords, June 18, Lord Brougham asked Her Majesty's Government whether there was any truth in a report which had been current for the last two days, that France either had dispatched, or was about to do so, a large military force to Naples, exclusive of the naval force of seven vessels of war, which she now had in the Neapolitan waters.

Lord Granville said there was no foundation whatever for the report that French troops had been sent to Naples, as such a course would be inconsistent with the declaration of the Emperor of the French that his policy in regard to Naples was that of non-interference.

The consideration of the Roman Catholic Charities bill, as amended, gave rise to debate, which was adjourned.

A grand review took place in Regent's Park on Saturday, about 5,000 volunteers attended. The spectators on the occasion could not number less than 60,000.

The Aberdeen *Herald* learns from reliable authority that Her Majesty may be expected at Balmoral Castle during the first week in August.

The late awful destruction of fishing boats was attended with the loss of about 200 men and a great number of fishing boats.

The very extensive implement manufactory of Messrs. Croskill was consumed by fire on Friday, the 15th of June. The cost of damages is estimated at £25,000.

The *Times* says: "The house of Messrs. Foster & Co., at Bilston, South Staffordshire, stopped payment on the 15th of June. The London Agents were Attwood, Spooner & Co. The liabilities will not exceed £30,000."

SWITZERLAND.

The Sardinian Cabinet having officially communicated to the Federal Council the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, a new note has been addressed to the different Powers protesting against the cession of Northern Savoy to France.

MOROCCO.

The brother of the Emperor of Morocco, with the Moorish Ambassador and a suite of 15 persons have disembarked here. They were received with military honors. They will leave for Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday.

LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Palermo, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

Garibaldi has organized a division under the command of Col. Turr, and has restored the property tax to its anterior footing.

The evacuation of Palermo will continue for a week longer.

MOVEMENTS OF MAZZINI.

Turin, Monday, June 18, 1860.

Mazzini did not undertake a voyage into Sicily as he did not expect a favorable reception.

THE CONGRESS AT BADEN.

Baden, Monday, June 18—Evening.

In yesterday's Conference, the King of Wurtemburg, in the name of the Federal Government, returned thanks for the patriotic representation of the interest of Germany by Prussia. He expressed a desire that an understanding should be brought about between Prussia and Austria. The Sovereigns offered their good offices for that purpose. The King of Wurtemburg informed the Prince Regent that the German Governments were occupied in drawing up a military Convention, which adopts, as nearly as possible, the Prussian views on military organization, and her proposals respecting reforms. In conclusion, he said that the Federal Government, on their part, expected that Prussia should take conciliatory steps in reference to German policy.

The Grand Duke of Baden then said that this declaration of the King of Wurtemburg could not be made in the name of all the Federal Governments, as several important Governments had not taken part in the discussion relative to the said military convention. Baden could not give her adherence to the Prussian proposal.

A summary of the Prince Regent's reply was published yesterday.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

Alexandria, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

Advices from Beyrout state that the civil war in Lebanon commenced towards the end of May. The Druses were the victors, and had burned several fine villages on the mountains, respecting only the manufactories of the Europeans. The Turkish authorities had not interfered. A fresh outbreak was expected.

Thirty-six villages are reported burnt on Mount Lebanon. The Turkish soldiers sent to protect the Christians joined the Druses and participated in the massacre.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

London, Thursday, June 21.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was called for yesterday, to adopt a resolution for an increase of capital from £500,000 to £750,000, and to authorize the Directors to borrow money. Mr. Harvey Lewis, who presided, announced that it had been determined that the proposal for increasing the capital should stand over until the result of the first voyage of the *Connaught* is known.

THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Paris, Thursday, June 21.

The *Opinione Nationale* has received a second warning for publishing Victor Hugo's speech. The reason assigned is that the speech contains a violent appeal to revolutionary partisans.

The Case of the M'Keesport Bank.

MR. DILLAYE HONORABLY ACQUITTED OF ALL THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST HIM.

The case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Stephen Dillaye, which we noticed a day or two ago, came on for trial at Pittsburg, on Tuesday.

Mr. Alex Miller, President of the Bank, testified that Dillaye came to M'Keesport in company with Kelsey and Langdon, to pay for stock for which they had subscribed. Dillaye had subscribed for four hundred shares for himself and wife, at $50 per share, $5 per share having been paid at the time of the subscription. The installment to be paid at that time was $20 per share. The $30,000 paid in the Citizens' Bank was for Langdon's stock and the $2700 of Kelsey's subscription. Mr. Dillaye's subscription for stock was paid at the same time. The Commissioners then went to Harrisburg to get the letters patent. No bills had been issued, but blanks had been printed six months before. After the character of the forged notes had been discovered, and the money paid back to the Citizens' Bank, Dillaye said he would bring parties to replace in good money the whole amount, which he afterwards did. Dillaye was elected Director of the Bank at the first election. In all the transactions of Mr. Dillaye, and his connection with the Bank, saw nothing to induce suspicion.

Hon. Charles M. Sedgwick, bore testimony to the good character of Mr. Dillaye.

Both counsel having agreed, the case was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Court.

Judge M'Clure then charged the jury, and they retired at twenty minutes past four, and returned in 10 minutes, with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Frederick Curie, of Paterson, disappeared from from his home on Saturday morning, and was found just alive about 11 o'clock at night, in the Valley of the Rocks. He had been unwell for some time.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 30.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92⅝	200	Mich. Cen. R.	48
5,000	Missouri S. 6s	84⅛	100	do......b30	48
16,000	do	84⅜	100	do......s30	47⅞
2,000	E. R. 3d M. B '83	91⅜	100	do......s30	47¾
2,000	M. So. 1st M B	87	200	M. So. & N. I. G S..s60	30
4,000	M So. 2d M B	55¾	100	do	30¼
500	C. & N. W. S F B.	80	600	do......60	30¼
6,000	L E & W. 2d M B	42	110	do	30⅛
1,000	G. & C. 2d M. B.	91	400	do	30
5,000	M. So. S'g F B.	77¾	250	do......b60	30⅛
12	Union Bank	103	100	do......s30	30
15	New-Jersey Zinc	66	100	Pana. R ex. div. b60	125⅛
26	Del. & H. Can Co.	96⅞	10	do	125¼
50	Pacific M. St. Co.	89¾	200	do......s10	125
100	do......b60	90	100	do	125
100	do......s30	89⅛	150	do......b60	125
50	do......bnw	89⅛	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅛
100	do	89¼	100	do......b60	63¾
15	do	89⅜	300	Gal. & Chicago R.	63
10	do	89⅛	100	do......s10	63
30	Penn. Coal Co	86¾	150	do......s30	63
200	N. Y. Cen R......s60	81⅝	150	do	63⅛
1100	do	81¾	100	Clev. & Tol R.	30⅝
150	do......b20	81¾	100	do......b30	30¾
100	do......b60	81⅞	100	do......b30	30⅞
250	Erie Railroad	18⅛	600	do	30⅛
200	do......b30	18⅜	1300	Chic. & Rk Is. R.	70⅛
5	do	18⅜	200	do......s20	70
100	do	18⅜	100	do......b60	70¼
50	Harlem Railroad	12¼	200	do......b60	70⅜
55	Third av Rail	190	100	do......b30	70¼
50	Reading R.	40¾	100	do......s10	70⅛
400	do......b60	40⅞	300	do	70¼
300	do	40⅜	50	C., Bur'n & Q. R. s10	73
10	Cleve. Col & Cin. R.	93	100	do	73

Monday, July 2—A. M.

The commercial or fiscal year of the United States, as recognized in the practice of the Treasury Department, closed on Saturday last, June 30, and although it will be some months yet before the full official trade tables are made up at the department, and published to the country, we have the means at hand, in the commerce of the port of New York, and the returns of the cotton trade from the South, to form an approximate opinion of the result of the great international exchanges of the year. These form the peculiar wants of the cotton trade in Europe, and the vast extent of the cotton growth of the year in our Southern States, taken in connexion with the steady increase in the domestic exports, of miscellaneous character from the North, and the large and steady surplus of bullion produced by, and shipped out of California, have been prosperous in an almost unexampled degree. Indeed, we might say, without qualification, no such year of foreign exports has ever before been enjoyed by the country.

We believe it will be found that the average increase over the previous fiscal year, which was also a heavy one in the export of Cotton, and thereby made large in the general total, is nearly equal to *twenty per cent.*, and that adding over *seventy millions* to the total of $356,789,000 in 1859, we shall exhibit, for the fiscal year the extraordinary sum of $426,985,000 as the declared value of the Exports of the United States to foreign countries. And this, as we shall presently show, against an import trade which, in point of mercantile prudence, has seldom been surpassed, being increased over the previous year, only about *six per cent.*, or *twenty millions* in the aggregate.

The basis of our estimates for the increase in the Export trade and values of the fiscal year just closed is the following:

Excess from New-York, exclusive of Cotton		$28,533,000
Excess on Cotton:		
From New York	$2,050,000	
From New Orleans	18,950,000	
From Mobile	5,600,000	
From Savannah	3,100,000	
From Charleston	2,050,000	
From other Cotton ports	2,000,000	—$33,750,000
Excess from Northern ports ex. of N. Y.		7,913,000
Total estimated excess		$70,196,000
Total value of all Exports, 1859		356,789,000
Total estimated for 1860		$426,985,000

The excess in the Cotton exports of the current crop is 852,000 bales, which at $50 ℘ bale, would give $42,600,000, instead of the sum which we have here estimated, but allowing for a difference in the declared average value ℘ pound or bale of the previous crop, we believe that our figures will be found not to vary materially from the official returns, when completed at Washington. The ports of the United States, north of Charleston, leaving out New-York, (where we have increase approximating $30,583,000,) last year sent abroad Domestic Produce, Bullion and Miscellaneous Goods, of the declared value of $79,130,000. On this sum total we have estimated an increase of only ten ℘ cent., being only one half the general increase. We do this for the reason that the Bullion shipments direct from San Francisco, and from Boston, will probably be found something less than last year, the competition for California gold bars in this market having drawn larger receipts to New-York by about four millions dollars.

The Imports of Foreign Merchandise into the United States for the fiscal year will probably reach $358,941,000, as against $338,768,000 last year. We may not have sufficiently allowed for the increased movement at other ports than New-York, but assuming that this port has received the usual proportion of 65 ℘ cent. of the whole Imports of the country, the difference cannot be very material. The figures at New-York, exclusive of the few entries of Foreign Specie, will stand nearly as follows:

Fiscal year 1860		$231,808,000
Fiscal year 1859		218,635,000
Increase at New York		$13,173,000
At other ports:		
1860 (estimated)	$127,133,000	
1859	120,133,000	—7,000,000
Total estimated increase		$20,173,000
Value of all Imports, 1859		338,768,000
Estimated value 1860		$358,941,000

To the close of the third quarter of the fiscal year, 31st March last, the Import entries at New-York showed an increase of $29,031,000. We then estimated that for the last quarter, ending 30th June, the entries would fall short at least $9,000,000 of the corresponding quarter last season. The actual result, (estimating the four odd days in June over the even four weeks,) is a falling off about $16,000,000, or an average decrease of over five millions a month. At the same time we assumed that this decrease in Imported Merchandise through the last quarter, would be accompanied by a material decrease also in Exported Bullion, as compared with last season. In this we have not been mistaken or far out of the way. The decrease in the Specie shipments from New-York compared with the same three months of 1859, is $7,753,000.

The Foreign Trade of the past week at the port of New-York was moderately active in the Import entries, the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $5,453,475, comparing with $6,886,011 the same week last year. The Exports were liberal, both in ordinary Produce and Specie. The former is $1,494,177, against $1,240,404 same week last season. The Specie export is as follows:

June 25—Brig W. Wilson, C'dad Bolivar—Am. gold	$15,000
Bark Lamplighter, Demerara—Gold coin	25,000
June 27—Steamship De Soto, Havana—Doubloons	103,650
June 28—Schooner J. L. Bowman, Mayaguez—Doubloons	7,938
Schooner J. L. Bowman, Mayaguez—U. S. silver	6,000
June 29—Bark Ilos, Maracaibo—Am. gold coin	8,000
Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg—Am. gold	50,000
Steamer Hammonia, Hamburg—Mexican dollars	148,940
Steamer City of Washington, Liver, ool—gold bars	303,243
Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—Am. gold coin	300,000
Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—Gold and silver	19,502
June 30—Steamship Illinois, Havre	979,503
Total	$1,966,776

against $1,886,000 exported the corresponding week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,253,377 against $6,326,894 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of gold from California were $1,541,000. But as these did not go into Bank until Wednesday or Thursday, and the last Specie average was a falling one, the probability is that the return to be made up this afternoon will show a moderate decrease on the average of $23,350,921 last Monday. Some further parcels of both gold and silver have come in from the South and West by express, and during the present week, the Sub-Treasury will disburse in Gold a good part of $1,745,000 just placed to the credit of the Interest Fund for July dividend on the Public Stocks and the Post-office Department for early disbursement. The former, $1,045,000; the latter, $700,000. The Money movements in preparation for the heavy dividend payments to be made through the Banks to-day, have temporarily unsettled the market for Loans at call, and 6 ℘ cent. was paid at the close of the week, where the previous currency had been 5 ℘ cent. The Discount market is also ½@1 ℘ cent. dearer, though there is no particular pressure of choice lists of paper outside of Bank; many of the holders declining to sell, with indorsement, at the advanced rates. The quotation, consequently, takes a wider range, and is called 5 to 6 ℘ cent. per annum on Short date bills of the best class, and 5½ to 7 ℘ cent on 4@6 months' lists. The change in Money is more particularly felt in what are called Street loans, the facilities to which are partially suspended until the distribution of the July Dividends. These will, as usual, amount to a very large sum, outside of a score or two of Railway coupons, the exact particulars of which we are not able to arrive at beyond the notices heretofore made and still advertised in another part of this paper.

The Federal and State dividends, payable in this City to-day, are something near the following:

State.	Payable at.	Amount.
United States	Sub Treasury	$1,045,000
New-York	Manhattan Bank	350,000
New-York on Prin'l	Manhattan Bank	950,000
Missouri	Bank of Commerce	750,000
Virginia	Bank of State	350,000
Tennessee	Merchants Bank	350,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	150,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	90,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	90,000
Ohio	Agency, 2½ William st.	[illegible]
Indiana	Agency, 2½ Wall-st	170,000
Illinois	Treas. at Am. Ex. Bk	300,000
Michigan	Artizan's Bank	75,000
Minnesota	Clark, Dodge & Co	10,000
Iowa	Atwood & Co	10,000
Total in New-York		$5,115,000

We also append the following tabular statement of the Bank dividends payable in July.

Banks.	Capital.	Rates.	Dividend.
Commerce	$9,000,000	3½	$315,000
America	3,000,000	3½	105,000
New-York	3,000,000	3½	105,000
N. America	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	4	160,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Broadway	1,000,000	5	50,000
Phenix	1,800,000	3½	63,000
Continental	2,000,000	3½	70,000
Mechanics	2,000,000	4	80,000
Hanover	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Importers	1,500,000	4	60,000
Park	2,000,000	4	80,000
Irving	500,000	3½	17,500
Market	1,000,000	3½	35,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	5	50,000
Nassau	1,000,000	3½	35,000
County	200,000	3½	7,000
People's	400,000	3½	14,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	4	40,000
Chemical (q'r.)	300,000	6	18,000
Total 21 Banks	37,700,000		1,399,000
Total 34 others	21,733,000		Div. diff. periods.
Bank Capital.	$59,433,000		

As we expect to be able in a few days to publish the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this Port for the calendar month of June, we omit this morning our usual semi-official comparisons by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	104½@104⅛
New-York Central	82⅞@81⅝@81⅝
New-York and Erie	19⅛@17⅞@18⅝
Reading	41⅝@40⅛
Rock Island	70⅛@67¾@70⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	28⅛@30⅛@30
Michigan Southern, old	13⅝@14⅛@13⅝
Michigan Central	49@49⅞@47¾
Toledo	32⅛@30⅛
Galena	62⅛@63⅞@62⅝
Illinois Central	63⅛@62⅛
Panama	128@125
Pacific Mail	91⅛@89@89⅛
Missouris	84⅛@84⅛
Virginias	93¾@94
Tennessees	92⅛@92⅝@92⅜
Illinois Central Bonds	91⅞@91¾
Hudson River	48⅛@47⅜
Harlem Preferred	39⅛@38⅞
Delaware and Hudson	96⅛@96⅝
Burlington and Quincy	74@73

There was an absence of what may be called a regular tone to the Stock dealings throughout the week. Taking the New-York Central as the usual barometer to the Share speculation, the variations were not important either way. But Panama and Pacific Mail were exceptions in the *Bear* direction and several Western Stocks on the *Bull* side. Panama was sold down on Saturday to 125 ℘ cent., ex dividend, a number of *short* contracts being put out, through the previous part of the week, from 127 down. Pacific Mail fell off 2½ ℘ cent., but subsequently revived ½@¾ ℘ cent. There was an active demand for Galena, and the price, from 60½ the week before, went up to 63¾ ℘ cent., and then returned to about 63 ℘ cent. There was also an additional rise of 2 ℘ cent. in the Guaranteed Shares of the Michigan Southern, and even a larger advance in the various Bonds of the Company. In Erie, a temporary fall to 17⅞ early in the week was succeeded by a recovery to 18⅝, at which the stock left off firm; the mortgages of the company also advancing from 1 to 2½ ℘ cent. In State Stocks, some heavy purchases of Missouris were made at 84½ ℘ cent., but without creating much, if any, additional firmness in the stock. In other descriptions the business was light. The general market on Saturday closed tame. The Board of the Stock Exchange adjourned over at 12 o'clock, and resolved to make half a holiday of all succeeding Saturdays, while the hot weather lasts. They will also take one day and part of another during the present week for the Independence Anniversary.

The following is the June return from the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

June 1, 1860. By balance		$3,739,847 22
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$4,753,933 07	
Patent Fees	9,356 45	
Post-office Department	1,041,612 31	
Treasury Notes	300,000 00	
Miscellaneous	21,766 24	—4,126,668 07
Total		$7,866,515 29
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$4,997,305 95	
Post-office Drafts	343,282 24	—5,340,588 19
June 30, 1860, Balance		$2,525,927 10
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,461,316 94	
By Receipts during the Month	1,636,442 18	—4,097,759 12
To payments		1,867,707 73
Balance		$2,230,051 39
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts	$9,440 28	
By appropriations	1,045,524 64	—1,054,964 92
To Payments		3,702 50
Balance		$1,051,262 42
By receipts for Customs in June, 1860		$2,753,933 07
By receipts for Customs in June, 1859		3,214,596 87
Decrease in June, 1860		$460,663 80
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$404,206 96
By Coin received during the month	$91,220 86	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	227,398 87	—318,619 73
Total		$722,826 69
To payments in Coin	$105,560 03	
To payments in Fine Bars	268,038 11	—373,598 14
Balance		$349,230 55
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$5,787,240 91	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	177,066 92	—5,964,307 83
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	172,413 66	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	345,881 74	—518,295 40
Total		$6,482,603 23
Less due depositors		229,226 05
Balance		$6,253,377 18
Amount of past due Treasury Notes surrendered for reissue exceeds		$5,000,000 00

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending June 30, 1860:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$12,000	
Foreign Bullion	19,000	
United States Bullion	147,000	—$178,000 00

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	10,000	
Foreign Bullion	4,000	
U. S. Bullion (contained in gold)	2,000	
U. S. Bullion, (old coins)	1,750	
Lake Superior	750	—18,500 00
Total deposits, payable in bars.	158,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins.	38,000	196,500 00
Gold Bars stamped		191,478 48
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$23,110 00

The Foreign news by the *Adriatic* and the Quebec steamer is four days later, to Thursday June 21, (by telegraph to Queenstown,) and the market accounts are better for Cotton and the English Funds, and steady for Breadstuffs. The harvest weather continued unsettled, and at most of the provincial markets in England the farmers held their Grain for full prices; but in London Wheat was less firm, and at Liverpool Indian Corn is quoted a shade easier. The peaceable look of political affairs on the Continent, and the rather increasing Gold strength of the Bank of England, seem to have imparted additional firmness to Consols. There was $3,560,000 Australian Gold on the way to London, of which about one-half was due. In American Stocks, there was more doing in Illinois Central shares and Bonds, and fuller prices were demanded for these and some other descriptions. The following is the latest American list:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 6s	96 to 97	
U. S. 5s, redeemable, '74	92 to 93 x. c.	91½ x. c.
Virginia State, 5 ℘ cent	83 to 84	
Do., 6 ℘ cent	81 to 83 x. c.	
Illinois Cen. 6s, '75	77 to 79	
Do., 7s, '75	[illegible]	
Do., Freeland	81 to 83	
Do., $100 shares, $70 pd	41 to 39 dis.	39¾
Do., $100 shares, all paid	57 to 59 x. in.	
Michigan Central 8s, '60	88 to 92	
Do., convt., '69	96 to 98	
Do., Sinking Fund, 8s, '82	87 to 89	
Do., $100 shares	46 to 50	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7s, 1885	63 to 65	
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
N. Y. Central, 6s, '83	83 to 85	
Do., 7s, '64	91 to 93	
Do., 7s, '76	94 to 96	
Do., $100 shares	73 to 75	
N. Y. & Erie 7s, '67	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	84 to 86 x. c.	
Do., 3d mort., '83 assented	77 to 79	
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75	45 to 50	
Do., shares, assented	18 to 19	18¼
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s	89 to 90 x. c.	
Do., 2d mortgage	90 to 92	91
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Phila. & Reading 6s, '60	78 to 80	
Do., 6s, 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 23	

Since the defeat of the Homestead bill, the Land Warrant market has been quite active. We quote a further advance on the authority of Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall street.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres	$1 00 ℘ acre.	$1 10 ℘ acre.
80 acres	85 ℘ acre.	95 ℘ acre.
120 acres	80 ℘ acre.	88 ℘ acre.
160 acres	80 ℘ acre.	88 ℘ acre.

We learn that Mr. Eugene Kelly has been elected a Director in the Park Bank to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Terence Donnelly.

The sixteenth half-yearly dividend of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company has been declared for July as 6 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

We again call attention to the notice in our advertising columns in regard to the past due Coupons of the Ohio and Mississippi Road.

The Mariners' Savings' Bank advertises to pay its semi-annual interest to depositors, at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, on or after July 20.

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1860.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Phil. and Read. R.	36,923	806,032	43,901	928,872
Schuylkill Canal.	49,766	402,815	49,649	526,692
Lehigh Valley R.	9,384	295,227	15,683	407,650
Lehigh Canal	31,163	345,962	36,019	364,089
Scranton, South.	14,746	267,920	18,540	383,728
Scranton, North.	6,029	79,568	5,814	88,283
Penn. Coal Co.	28,711	216,106	27,067	173,308
Del. & H. Co.	21,466	154,049	16,729	150,016
Wyoming, South.	—	83,736	—	74,335
Wyoming, North.	—	7,382	—	13,247
Shamokin	4,087	62,675	4,551	75,015
Trevorton	3,240	56,981	2,401	43,578
Broad Top	1,721	59,899	4,176	89,501
Sh. Mt. H. Thomas	17	23,362	2,769	36,425
Lykens Valley	1,019	15,567	2,137	24,485
Cumberland	—	203,218	—	196,784
Total	208,322	3,180,439	229,408	3,553,229

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, remarks:

"The advance of 15 cents per ton, advertised to take place on toll and transportation on the Canal and Railroad after the 15th of July, is stimulating the trade to its utmost capacity from this region. Fifteen cents a ton is an important item to save in the present state of the trade,—and for the ensuing two weeks, the same cause will urge on shipments, but we doubt whether they can reach the above figures again this year. The average working capacity of this region is about 85,000 tons a week, and if it exceeds that quantity for a couple of weeks it will be sure to fall below that point afterwards."

Foreign Financial and Commercial News.

[PER ADRIATIC AND ANGLO-SAXON.]

There were no gold operations at the Bank on Monday the 15th. The *Times* says a sum equal to £12,000,000 of French Railway obligations is to be put forth this month. The city of Paris also intend making a loan of £6,000,000. At Vienna a public bidding was to take place to-day for £1,200,000 of obligations for the Elizabeth Railway. The bar silver brought by the West India steamer has been disposed of at 61¾d. ⅌ ounce, showing an advance of one-eighth on the price realized for that by the previous packet. No Mexican dollars came forward by this steamer, but arrivals to some extent from the United States and other ports have been disposed of at 62¾ ⅌ ounce.

THE TEA-TRADE—JUNE 18.

The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 1,349,511 ℔., which is an increase of 439,919 ℔., compared with the previous statement.

The *Times'* City Article, of the 20th of June, says: "The English funds this morning opened with less firmness, but there was subsequently a tendency to steadiness, although the weather was bad and the quotations from Paris were not strong. Consols for July were first quoted at 93⅝, and they left off at 93⅝@¾. It is generally expected that Saturday next will be observed as a virtual holiday in the City, in order to facilitate the arrangements for the review of the Volunteers. The Stock Exchange will probably be closed. The demand for discount to-day has again been rather active, and of the Bank the applications were on an increased scale. In the foreign Exchange there was another movement in the rates on Vienna and Trieste favorable to the Austrian currency."

A telegraph from Bombay of the 24th ult., says: There has been a movement in the rate of exchange from 2s.@0⅜ to 2s.@0⅛ which is equal to 2½ per cent. in favor of England.

The *Omar Pasha* has arrived from Melbourne with £61,000. The total known to be on the way by other ships is about £710,000, of which £320,000 is due. American securities were firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market is generally unchanged, with a good demand.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central, 39@41 discount; do. sevens of 1875, 83; Erie, 18@19; do. sevens first mortgage, 91@92½; New-York Central, 73@75.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days added up 25,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market was dull, but the prices unchanged, closing, however, with a better demand for speculation and export.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for cloths was flat. In yarns there was more doing, but at low prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been unfavorable for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT dull, prices easier, but quotations unchanged; sales of red at 10s. 8d.@11s., and white at 11s.@12s. 9d. CORN very dull; sales of mixed at 32s., yellow at 32s. 6d., and white at 34s.@35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report BEEF dull. PORK quiet. BACON firm at full prices. LARD firm at 57s.@59s. 6d. TALLOW firm at 57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady; common, 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 33s. 6d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE quiet. ASHES dull; Pots, 29s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull, and buyers demand a reduction. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA—Small inquiry and prices weak. RICE firm and slightly advanced. TALLOW, 57s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, June 21—P. M.

CONSOLS close at 93⅜@93⅝ for account, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 21—P. M.

Sales of COTTON for the last two days foot up 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing generally unchanged, with more business, but without improvement in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

PROVISIONS steady.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE closed dull at 33s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 30, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 17,521 bbls. Flour, 30,911 bushels Wheat, 11,500 bushels Corn, 2,250 bushels Rye, 9,500 bushels Oats, 419 pkgs. Provisions, and 619 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 75 bbls., in lots, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,027 bbls., including 758 bbls. Pots and 269 bbls. Pearls.

BRICKS.—North River have been moderately active at $4 25@$5 for hard, and $2 50@$3 for soft, ⅌ thousand.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to a lot of Ceylon on terms not ascertained; 670 bags Rio at 13¾c.@14¼c.; some Laguayra at 14c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 13½c.@13¾c., and 230 bags St. Domingo at 12⅛c.@12⅞c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms. Stock of Coffee, in first hands, this evening, 43,027 bags and 18,202 mats, including 13,944 mats, and 1,766 bags Java, 4,258 mats Singapore, 25,851 bags Rio, 8,998 bags Ceylon, 3,152 bags Maracaibo, 1,792 bags Costa Rica, 650 bags St. Domingo, 350 bags Laguayra, 268 bags Savanilla, and 200 bags Porto Rico.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged quotations. Sales 500 bales, including Middling Upland at 10⅝c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.

FIRE CRACKERS—The demand has been rather limited for No. 1 Canton (40 packages) at $1 42½c. ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been much depressed to-day, by the efforts of most holders to realize, and prices have again declined 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. At the reduced rates, the demand has been active for extra State, which has been sought after mainly by shippers. Shipowners have made some concessions in rates on freight, and this circumstance tends to encourage the export movement. The inquiry for all other than extra State brands has been limited. The market closes heavily. We have heard of sales of only 17,500 bbls., including superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; extra State at $5 45@$5 60, mainly at $5 50; superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 35; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90.

Superfine State	$5 25	@$5 35
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 00	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 50
Interior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. A lot of new flour of a choice family extra brand, from the Reservoir Mills, near Baltimore, was received to-day by HERMAN STUTZER & Co., being the first arrival of new flour in this market this season. It is held at $8 50 ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 600 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is in limited request, at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Western; $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, heavy and lower. The demand is not active, and it is mainly for lots wanted by shippers. We have heard of sales of 60,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Michigan at $1 42; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 40; Red State at $1 37; Milwaukee Club, in store, afloat and delivered, at $1 30@$1 32; Racine Spring, part at $1 30, an extreme price, Chicago Spring, part at $1 27, and White Kentucky part at $1 58 ⅌ bushel. HERMAN STUTZER & Co offered to-day, a sample of a small lot of new White Maryland Wheat, of very fine quality. It is the first lot of New Wheat which has been received here this season. We understand that some of the same kind of Wheat was sold in Philadelphia, yesterday, at $2 ⅌ bushel. Corn is cheaper and declining. The demand is limited, being mainly for lots wanted by the Eastern trade. The reported sales do not exceed 38,500 bushels at 63c.@64c. for heated and damp, 64½c.@65c. for sound mixed Western; 68c. for White Western; 67c.@69c. for Yellow Northern and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Other descriptions continue inactive and nominal. Rye sells slowly at 80c.@82c. ⅌ bushel. 4,000 bushels changed hands within the range. Oats are quiet, including poor to prime Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@39c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,000 bales North River, at 80c.@90c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been limited during the past week. Prices, especially of common kinds, have favored buyers. Week's receipts, 13,557 hides. Week's sales, 21,183 hides including according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 1,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., 25¾c.@26c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 do., for Canada, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 do., for Boston, 21½ ℔s., 25¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 Rio Grande, for Salem, 21 ℔s., 24½c.; 500 do., 21 ℔s., 24¾c.; 1,500 Orinoco, 19½@20 ℔s., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,650 Truxillo, 17 ℔s., 21c.; 2,338 Bogota, 20 ℔s., 20½c.@21c.; 1,622 Savanilla, 26 ℔s., part 16c.; 351 Laguna, 22 ℔s., 18½c.; 330 D. S. Matamoras, for Philadelphia, 34 ℔s., 17½c.; 1,000 Mexican, 22½ ℔s., 21c.; 2,000 Texas, 22@25 ℔s., part 18c.; 500 Western, 20 ℔s., 17c.; 1,078 Southwestern, 20 ℔s., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 200 Southern, 17 ℔s., 13¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 900 Wet Salted West Indies, 40 ℔s.; 124 Wet Salted Bermuda, 60 ℔s., on private terms; 1,100 Western Slaughter, 65@70 ℔s., 9½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 Country Slaughter, 70@75 ℔s., 9c.@9½c.; 450 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 9c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Total—Stock, 30th June, 1860, 252,700; 25th June, 1859, 154,500; 30th June, 1858, 128,800; 30th June, 1857, 161,500 hides. Stock on hand January 1, 1860, 129,600 hides and 100 bales East India do. Amount of raw material brought into this port from the commencement of the year up to date, 1,142 bales East Indies, 613,689 Foreign and 361,009 Domestic hides. Export to Europe for the same period amounts to 67,153 dry, and 94,200 green hides. Stock now on hand includes 119,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 11,000 Buenos Ayres kips, 12,000 Cordova, &c., 21,500 Rio Grande, 10,500 Orinoco, 16,500 Porto Cabello, &c., 3,000 Matamoras and Tampico, 2,000 Bahia and Pernambuco, 11,000 Truxillo, 2,200 Aspinwall and San Juan, 6,300 Maracaibo, 2,600 Rio Hache, 4,500 Savanilla and Bogota, 6,000 Para and Maranham, 1,000 West Indies, &c., 2,000 Texas, 1,500 Western and Southwestern, 1,000 Southern, 1,000 Common East India, 18,000 Zanzibar and African, 50 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 3,000 Wet Salted Domestic; 700 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 400 Wet Salted B. A. Horse.

HOPS—Sales have been made of 45 bales last year's crop, at 6c.@12c. ⅌ ℔. Reports of large speculative movements in old are still current,—but reliable particulars are withheld.

IRON—Light sales of Scotch Pig were reported, to-day, at $22 50@$23 50; chiefly within the range, per ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and request, at $1 50 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week have been more satisfactory, and Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., report a firm market for Hemlock Sole, with an upward tendency. Oak Sole, the latter having been actively sought after, chiefly by speculators. Upper, in the rough, is salable and steady. We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, at 28c.@30c.; oak slaughter and salted, good middle, at 28c.@30c.; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 27c.@29c.; oak light Southern, at 24c.@26c.; oak heavy, for banding, good all weights, at 28c.@30c.; oak heavy, Spanish, 24c.@27c.; oak heavy, cropped, 34c.@36c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20½c.@21½c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good middle, 21c.@22c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; hemlock, California, good light, 20½c.@21c.; hemlock, California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; hemlock, California, good heavy, 20c.@21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c.@20½c.; hemlock, Orinoco, good middle, 20c.@21c.; hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 18½c.@20c.; hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19c.; hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 12½c.@15c.; hemlock slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet to-day. Quotations remain about the same for all descriptions. The total stock on hand this evening consists of 7,923 hhds. and 9,689 bbls., including 4,093 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 2028 hhds. Porto Rico, 1746 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 3,439 hhds. Muscovado, and 6,250 bbls. New Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in. Sales having been reported of 3,100 bbls. in lots, including New Mess, here, at $18 87½c.@$19; do. do., deliverable the 15th of July, and the 1st of August, at $19; Old Mess, here at $18; New Prime at $13 87@$13 94; Old Prime at $12 50 per bbl. Cut Meats continue in light supply and fair request, including Hams, at 9½c.@10½c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is unchanged, 470 tcs. and bbls. having found buyers at 12⅛c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in request at steady rates; sales, 375 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio. ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 37@$4 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Linseed has been in pretty fair request for immediate and future delivery, including Calcutta at $1 72½c.@$1 75c., and Bombay at $1 77½c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

SOAP—Small lots of Castile have been disposed of at 9½c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SKINS—A moderate demand prevails for Goat, while deer are partially neglected. Prices are quoted steady.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,250 hds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7¾c., but including Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c.; also, 162 hhds. Porto Rico (by auction) at 6 1-16c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔. The total stock of Sugar on hand this evening amounts to 84,059 hhds., 5,636 hhds. Melado, 12,831 boxes, and 93,823 bags, against 81,098 hhds., 2,235 Melado, 24,723 boxes, and 50,005 bags same date last year. The stock now on hand includes 72,071 hhds. Cuban, 10,647 hhds. Porto Rico, 944 hhds. New Orleans, 314 hhds. English Islands, and 83 hhds. Texas.

WHISKY—We have heard of sales of 500 bbls., in lots, at 21¼c.@21¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; 41,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7¼d.@7¾d. ⅌ bushel; 30 bales Wool at ¼d. ⅌ ℔.; and 10 tons Whalefoots at 20s. For London, there were taken 2,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d.@3s.; and some heavy goods at previous rates. For Glasgow, engagements were reported of 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A foreign bark, about 350 tons, from Miramichi, N. B., to Hartlepool, E., Deals at 75s.; a schooner, 200 tons, to Malta and back, with privilege of Gibraltar, about $1 50 ⅌ bbl.; a brig, 315 tons, to Marseilles, hhds. Staves, $20; a bark from Charleston to Bordeaux, Timber, $18; a brig to Malaga, Light Pipe Staves, $25, and back $7 50 ⅌ ton; a bark hence to north side of Cuba and back, Sugar, $1 37½ ⅌ box; one, 400 tons, to Havana, Coal $2 50, and back, Sugar, $5 ⅌ hhd.; a schooner to Mansanilla and back, $1,200, with privilege of six voyages; a bark, 400 tons, from Mansanilla to New-York, $2,100; one, 400 tons, from north side Cuba to New-York, $5 25 ⅌ hhd.; one, 500 tons, same voyage, $5 and $1 25 ⅌ box; a brig, 290 tons, from St. Marys, Ga., to Barbadoes, Lumber, $11 50, and back from Sombrero to New-York, Guano, $4 ⅌ ton; a schooner, 116 tons, hence to St. Martin, and back from Baracoa, $850; one, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,400; ship *Canvass Back*, 731 tons, to Shanghai; ship *Benj. Morgan*, to Cape Good Hope; a bark, 385 tons, to Marseilles and back from a port in Spain, and a brig, 300 tons, to Marseilles, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

WANTED.—INFORMATION OF W. B. THOMPSON, of Williamsburgh, No. 109½ South 2d-st., corner of 5th., who left his home on Friday, June 29, for New York. When left had on black cap and jacket and gray pants with boots; he has a slight stoppage in his speech. Any information thankfully received by his parents; he is 11 years of age.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD MOORE, a Printer, last heard of three years ago, in Sturgis, Michigan, where he was foreman of a newspaper office. Any person who has any knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a favor on his mother by writing to MARY ANN MOORE, at the *Times* Office, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston, when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS
AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
Will receive gratis, and prepaid,
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES,
of 168 pages of critical reviews, testimonials, and illustrations of over 100 choice
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
of which SPECIMENS for examination, with a view to introduction, are furnished to Teachers and School Officers at HALF PRICE, and first supplies at low rates. See also their EDUCATIONAL NEWS, sent free to Teachers. No. 5 lately issued.
THE MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY illustrated, $3 a year in advance. IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.
Educational Publishers, New-York.

THE WIDE-AWAKE VOCALIST; OR RAIL-SPLITTERS SONG BOOK—A new collection of words and music for the Republican campaign, embracing the largest number of thrilling tunes and songs ever published for a campaign. Now in press. Price 10 cents single copy, mailed; 12 copies $1; 100 copies $7. A liberal discount made to the trade. Will be issued this week, by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 333 Broadway, New-York. "First come first served."

VIEWS OF THE GREAT EASTERN, &C. Twelve fine Oil Colored Views with full descriptions in neat packet, 12mo. Price 25 cents per packet. THOS. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand st.

BUY IT.—YANKEE NOTIONS FOR AUGUST. The greatest comic paper published. Price 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, ACTIVE BOY FOR waiter. Apply at the office, Tammany Hotel Restaurant.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE farming man and wife, on the 1st of August; the man to work a pair of oxen and take charge, the wife to clean milk cans and assist at milking, make bread, wash, &c. For full particulars inquire of J. P. DENNESON, No. 484 Pearl-st.

FOREMAN IN A JOB PRINTING OFFICE. Wanted, an experienced and competent hand to take charge of a large job printing establishment in Buffalo. Address, with references, Post office Drawer No. 187, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, IN a commission-house; one who can furnish good recommendations as to character and capability, may address Box No. 502 Post-office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LONGWORTH'S STILL CATAWBA.
IN HALF-PINT BOTTLES,
FOR RESTAURANTS, ETC.
FREDERICK A. COZZENS,
Sole Agents, No. 73 Warren-st.

WINES FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.
Hungarian, French and German Wines of all descriptions.
The well-known sample-cases (including 1 box of Champagnes,)
AT $5 PER CASE.
Champagnes, Brandies, the best and most favored brands in all varieties. Price currents sent free by mail.
NO. 150 WATER ST. GROSSINGER & WIGAUD.
No. 206 Bowery, } Branch stores.
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WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE ON COST OF IMPORTATION,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK,
Comprising an extensive assortment of
FRENCH BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS ROBES, from $3 50 to $10 per robe, worth from $7 to $20.
GRENADINE ROBES, in Black and Colored, from $12 to $25, worth $25 to $50, per robe.
FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, Chintz Colors, (best quality,) from $4 to $8; usual price, $10 to $14.
FINE LAWN and ORGANDIE ROBES, from $2 to $3 50, worth $5 to $10.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH ORGANDIES, in Chintz and Plain Colors, from 25 cents to 37½ cents per yard; worth 40 cents to 65 cents.
Also, in GREAT VARIETY, BY THE YARD,
FRENCH BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS,
FRENCH AND JAPANESE GRENADINES,
CHALLIES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
SILKS IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
DRILLINGS, &c.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS IN THE CITY.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, next door to Taylor's Saloon, are closing out the balance of their
SPRING STOCK AT COST,
and invite particular attention to the bargains they now offer in
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NEW STYLES NOTTINGHAM and LENO CURTAINS
LACE and MUSLIN for VESTIBULE DOORS.
BROCATELLE, SATIN and TAPESTRY CURTAINS
REPS, DAMASK and CHINTZ CURTAINS.
PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
GILT CORNICES, BANDS and PINS.
MOSQUITO NETTINGS and TARLATANS,
of all widths and colors,
from 12 cents per yard upwards.
With a splendid assortment of
FINE GOLD LANDSCAPE
AND FLOWER SHADES
of our own manufacture.
Also, a large stock of
FINE FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
Containing a full line of the
CHOICE MORESQUE DESIGNS,
entirely new this Spring,
and only imported by this House.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.
FOR TWO WEEKS LONGER ONLY,
To purchase elegant Lace or Silk Mantillas
FROM THE GREAT WHOLESALE STOCK
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
361 BROADWAY.
Barege Anglais Dusters at Two Dollars
Mohair & Challie Dusters at Three Dollars.
Barege and Mohair suits at Six Dollars.
Black Lace Points of every quality, from Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.
Black Lace Mantillas from Three Dollars to the finest goods.
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS & ARABIANS OF EVERY QUALITY.
OUR LACE STOCK is all marked at from 30 to 40 per cent. below importers cost.
OUR SILK AND OTHER MANUFACTURED STOCK at very much below usual retail prices.
FORMERLY GEO. BULPIN,
361 Broadway.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
Of Rich and Elegant MANTILLAS,
At Very Reduced Prices.
We shall sell during July
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
Of New and Fashionable MANTILLAS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Our Stock is universally pronounced to be second to none in the City;
And the prices at which it is now marked
MUST PRODUCE A RAPID SALE.
LADIES WILL THEREFORE PLEASE CALL EARLY.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Buildings.

GRAY BAREGE ANGLAIS.
JUST RECEIVED,
In double width.
Very desirable for
DRESS AND MANTILLA TOGETHER,
On Monday, July 2.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Beautiful styles of
JACONET AND ORGANDIE
MUSLINS.
At very low prices!
On Monday, July 2.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MANTLES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
Will offer on Monday, July 2,
A choice lot of
SILK AND LACE MANTLES,
At greatly reduced prices.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, July 2, at extremely low prices real point Lace Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, &c. Black Lace Flouncing, Mantilla Centres, Infant Robes, Waists and Caps. Also, a fine assortment of Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, and traveling sets, in new styles, just received.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY July 2,
1,000 Worked Bands, at 2s., worth 50 cents.
1,000 Worked Bands, at 2s. 6d., worth 62 cents.
800 Worked Bands, at 2s., worth 75 cents.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS SELLING OFF VERY CHEAP.
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, of every description.
Marked Down to Very Low Prices.
HONEYCOMB CLOTH DUSTERS
Selling at only $4
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

THE RUSH FOR THOSE BLACK SILKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
Almost equals that to see
THE GREAT EASTERN,
Because they are selling
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

TRAVELING SUITS MADE TO ORDER
At Very Short Notice.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
A Superior Assortment of Traveling Dress Goods,
Just received per last steamers,
Of all the most desirable material.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
At greatly reduced prices.
Great Bargains offering.
Sale commencing on
MONDAY, July 2.
BRILLIANT LUSTRED BLACK SILK BURNOUS,
At $5 and $6—former price $7 and $8
RICH BLACK TAFFETA SILK MANTLES,
pleated backs, with lace berthas, elegantly finished,
At $6 10, $7 25 $7 75, $8 and upwards.
Former prices $8 to $11.
ALSO
A large variety of LIGHT SUMMER CLOAKS,
In English Barege, Grisailles, Poplins, &c., &c.
We call the special attention of the ladies of New-York and vicinity to the fact that being off Broadway, we save Five Thousand Dollars a year in rent alone, and therefore can sell at from 30 to 40 per cent. less. Our assortment is large, and our garments in all respects will compare with any house in the City.
W. K. PEYTON,
Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY,
and RIBBON STORE
No. 228 8th av.
THE GREAT CLEARING SALE CONTINUES
THIS WEEK
BONNETS, RIBBONS, MANTILLAS, NEEDLE-WORK, MITTS, PARASOLS, LACES, HOOP-SKIRTS,
With large lots of other Goods,
CLOSING OUT VERY LOW.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PINEAPPLE DRESSES,
JAPANESE AND CHINESE SILKS,
Fans, curiosities, &c.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.
Strangers are welcome to examine our goods.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S FINAL CLEARING LACE SALE.
MUST GO THIS WEEK.
ALL OUR FRENCH LACE POINTS,
Cost to import $11,
Will be closed for $5.
ALL OUR FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
Cost to import $10 and $12,
Will be closed for $5.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE CENTERS,
Cost to import $8,
Will be closed for $4.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS,
Cost to import $15,
Will be closed for $9.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS,
Cost to import $25,
Will be sold for $12.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS,
Cost to import $30,
Will be closed for $15.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
Cost to import $25,
Will be sold for $10.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
Cost to import $30,
Will be sold for $12 and $15.
ALL OUR REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
Cost to import $35,
Will be sold for $18, $20 and $22.
3,000 yards PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES,
All widths, closing at half the price of importation.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. and 14th-st.

310 CANAL STREET,
OPPOSITE MERCER,
EXACTLY.
SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF,
(TO ENLARGE THE STORE)
ALL MY STOCK
OF RICH SILK MANTLES,
BASQUES, VERY DEEP.
Ruffled mantles, 18 ruffles, (the most elegant garment out,) and the balance of my
LACE STOCK,
consisting of PUSHER LACE GOODS IN ALL STYLES,
FRENCH and ENGLISH do.
I have also a few of the celebrated hand-run lace mantles, the very best goods made, all of which will be sold at LESS THAN COST, giving late purchasers a good chance FOR A REAL BARGAIN.
JOHN J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
offer, at retail, the balance of their importation, consisting of a large assortment of
PUSHER AND FRENCH LACE MANTLES AND POINTS,
At a great reduction in prices.
A number of FINE PUSHER LACE MANTLES will be offered at great bargains.
At Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS, PARASOLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Are now offering their large stock of parasols at greatly reduced prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SILK
RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S
No. 473 Broadway.

BALANCE OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, BAREGE ANGLAIS,
MANTILLAS, LACES, &c., &c.
At extraordinary low prices to close during the present week, July 2d.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

THREE CASES PONSON'S HEAVY PATENT
BLACK TAFFETAS,
Ranging from 30 to 40 inches wide.
Two cases Black and White and Griseille Checks, &c.
Entirely new style.
Just received per steamer *Asia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO

TWO CASES RICHLY EMBROIDERED
ZOUAVE JACKETS,
From $4 to $10 each
per steamer *Asia*, will be opened
on MONDAY, July 2.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT THE CLOSING OUT SALES,
RICH PARIS GRISSELLES,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
PARIS DE BEGES, &c., &c., &c.,
for traveling dresses,
from 1s. to 3s 6d per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AT THE CLOSING OUT SALES,
RICH BLACK AND WHITE FOULARD
MOURNING SILKS,
at 30 cents per yard.
Actual cost, 50 cents.
CHAS HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AT THE CLOSING OUT SALES,
RICH TAFFETA, PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS,
at 40, 50 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 cents per yard.
Not half the original cost.
CHAS HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

FIREWORKS.

GENUINE
EDGE'S FIREWORKS,
at their Old Dépôt,
No. 424 Broadway.
Only Agency for
JAPANESE TORPEDOS,
"A Big Thing."
POWDER.
PISTOLS,
CAPS, &c.
ALFRED WOODHAM,
Sportsman's Dépôt,
No. 424 Broadway.

J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr.
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT
FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.
Having made extensive arrangements with the above celebrated maker for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c.
CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

I TOO.
S. D. ROBERTS.
N. B.—Many parties having hired parties formerly employed by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, are advertising themselves as agents of J. G. & I. Edge. The public should beware of such charlatans as they may find upon being blown up that the goods sold as Edge's are from the laboratory of some obscure manufacturer.
S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 173 Broadway, cor. Maiden-lane and Broadway.

FIREWORKS.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!
Not having any parties in my employ who have sold Messrs. J. G. & J. Edge's Fireworks until this season, I would caution the public not to patronize those who cast reflections on them, who wish to do an honorable business.
The genuine Edge's Fireworks are to be had in quantities to suit purchasers at Edge's Dépôt.
GEO. B. COLEY, Agent.
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S DEPOT
FOR THE EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS.
Neatest in appearance, and best in quality
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITION.
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HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FIREWORKS.
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LEONARD AND ELSWORTH, No. 87 BARCLAY street, corner of Washington, have on hand an extensive assortment of EDGE'S & HADFIELD'S FIREWORKS, which they are prepared to sell on the most favorable terms. Country dealers invited to look at our stock before purchasing.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
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FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., one door from corner Fulton. FIRE-CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, JOSS-STICKS, and a full assortment of FIREWORKS, plain and colored fires, warranted of the first quality. Committees for exhibitions and the trade supplied on the most liberal terms.
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FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Plain and Colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

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ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY— A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, (late S. Raynor,) No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.— This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $6 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 853 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, September 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
5TH-AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.
This Institution will reopen Sept. 13, 1860, in the new buildings lately purchased by the Trustees on 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. In selecting buildings for the occupancy of the School, the Trustees have endeavored to serve its best interests. The buildings purchased are in a beautiful, healthy, and central part of the City, and of easy access from all directions.
The new buildings, with the additions and improvements made by the Trustees, are well adapted to the purposes of the School. The Institute will carry with it the fine Library and apparatus which it now owns. The Library contains over four thousand volumes, and the Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, already large and well selected, will be further increased.
In fitting up and furnishing the new buildings no reasonable expense has been spared. The accommodations for Chapel, Lecture, School and Class-rooms, are on a liberal scale. A large, well lighted room is especially designed for classes in painting.
The Principal resides immediately adjoining the school, and will receive pupils into his family. The Trustees can assure parents who desire to place their daughters in an Institution of learning in the City of New-York, that they will be subject to all the varied influences of mental, moral and spiritual improvement, and receive the care, encouragement, friendly counsel and sympathy of a home in the family of the Principal.
The numerous lines of cars and stages which pass near the Institute, give easy access from the suburbs and neighboring towns.
The School will embrace, as heretofore, three departments: Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. The course of study in each will be substantially that in which the experience of eighty five academic terms has secured the approval of both managers and patrons.
Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made personally or by letter, at the Institute Buildings, on 5th av.
All communications addressed to HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th-av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE.
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL,
NEW YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$110 PER YEAR.—BOARDING SEMINARY. $110 PER YEAR.—Three departments, primary, intermediate and academic. Colossal brick buildings for both sexes, 18 teachers, excellence and economy. Fare from New-York on opening day, Aug. 23, $2 50. Address JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward Institute, N. Y.

ALTHOUGH AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the principal object is to qualify young men for business, ample provision are made for the instruction of foreigners in reading, spelling, and all the English branches, each student receiving strictly individual instruction, in separate rooms.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Pupils, who secure desks this day, at the reduced summer terms, will be practically prepared for Fall business by Mr. D. in person. Writing $5; Bookkeeping, $10; Arithmetic, $5; Commutation for all, $15.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S NEW AND elegant Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 323 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., open day and evening for pupils and visitors. Pupils receive Mr. G.'s personal attention, assisted by his sister in the Ladies' Department. Also, cards of admission to the Stereoscopic Museum.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. | CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASSland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.— Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125, above that age $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.
A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, AN EXPERIENCED teacher, who has resided many years in Paris wishes for an engagement as tutor, or as teacher in a first-class institution. Besides the higher branches of an English and a thorough classical education, he teaches the modern languages, of which the French, German, Spanish and English are equally familiar to him. Would have no objections to going to Cuba. Address TEACHER, care of Dr. Aschenbrenner, No. 181 Laurens st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE WHO has previously traveled in Europe and wishes to finish his professional studies there, is desirous of securing a position as tutor to one or more young men who may wish to travel or study in Europe. Satisfactory references given. Apply to Dr. C. R. Agnew, No. 288 4th-av., New-York, or address TUTOR, care of Prof. Noah Porter, New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—IN A FRENCH INSTITUTE, AN English teacher, good disciplinarian, to go in the country during the vacations, and make an engagement for next year in the City. Call immediately at No. 119 Clinton-place, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, AND ALSO recently of a Theological Seminary, solicits a situation in a literary institution, or as private tutor. Address M. A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water, although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus ☞

CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit, and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of importance to the sexes, the young particularly, by CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

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POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS
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FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John st.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.
TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-street.
A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal-oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades, &c.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept 16, 1859.*

THE SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTING AND DISPENSING ROOMS OF DOCTOR CHARLES D. HAMMOND, pupil of the celebrated Ricord, the French Special Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, are at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond st., (first floor up stairs,) New-York. Office hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evenings. *Consultations en Français.*

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 63 EAST 11TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays, open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GESSEKE.

AN AUTOMATON WORTH HAVING.—THE Jenks Patent Automatic Fly-trap catches and kills in the trap about a quart per hour. The best and most effective trap in the market, for sale by WINDLE & CO., No. 56 Maiden-lane. BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 65 Maiden lane. BERNARD'S, No. 601 Broadway, at Nos. 494 and 585 Broadway, and of the patentee, No. 43 Canal-st. S. W. SMITH.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d av., Room No. 1.

ADOPTED.—A BEAUTIFUL HEALTHY MALE child, the mother has not the means to bring him up, and wishes to place him in some good family where he will be properly cared for. Apply at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th st., for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 133½ West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.— Wanted, by a very competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or fine washing; is an excellent shirt ironer. Has best City reference. No objection to the country. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; does up linens in beautiful style; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country for the summer, who understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, preserves and family dishes of all kinds; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS AN experienced cook; one who understands her business perfectly; can come with good reference. Apply at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD plain cook, to assist in the washing, by a most respectable woman, strongly recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A NEAT, respectful Welsh Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business, wants a situation in either of the above capacities; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; is competent to take a place as lady's maid; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor front room.

AS COOKS AND NURSES, AND SEAMSTRESSES.— Situations wanted by two respectable persons, one a Protestant; also, by an efficient Scotch Protestant young woman, as chambermaid in a hotel, and by a large number of smart Protestant and other girls in various situations in City and country. Employers will not be disappointed by applying early at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.— Situation wanted, by a smart capable girl, who understands all kinds of housework thoroughly; is neat, industrious and obliging; will try to please her employer, and can obtain the best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country for the summer. Call at No. 141 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; no one but private families need call.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young Protestant woman to do general housework, or to take charge of children, and do sewing. Best of reference given. Inquire at No. 348 10th av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A VERY SUPERIOR young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and pies and a splendid getter up of linens. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can give good reference from her present place. No. 237 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where she can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; cuts and fits ladies and children's dresses in the neatest manner; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; would assist in the care of children; would go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a German girl as seamstress in an American family. Apply at No. 146 Essex-st., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS &c.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable young woman as situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 368 East-Eighth-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— An American young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good family to do sewing and light chamberwork, or to superintend household affairs in general; is a good housekeeper; can give satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 14 Abingdon-place, corner of Troy and Hudson sts., until engaged.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 41 West 11th-st., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewer, and has no objection to the country for the Summer; has good references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American Lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant single man, a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; has long experience in England and this country; can produce the best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address W. S., for two days, at Mr. Disbrow's Riding Academy, 5th-av., corner 39th st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business, has lived with the first families in this City; is willing to go to the country for the summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address for two days at No. 470 4th-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant single man of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City references; has no objection to any part of the country; can be seen for two days by addressing J. T. F., No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man; is a good and careful driver, also groom; would make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED AS WAITER, by a smart, energetic young man, lately arrived, having served for 13 years in a gentleman's family in Europe, should be a sufficient guarantee of his thorough capability to fill the situation of first-class waiter man. No objection to a hotel or first class boarding-house, or to the country. Has excellent testimonials. Apply, or address a note to No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a Protestant single man who thoroughly understands his business or would wait on an invalid gentleman; has no objection to any part of the country; has excellent City references. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the *premises*, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER—A good pair of carriage horses, with carriage and harness complete, for the use of invalids, a short distance out of Brooklyn. Roads not paved, and accommodations for the horses first-class. Address
D. W. BALDWIN, No 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR LONG-TAIL bay horse, 16 hands, which has been used for a family carriage-horse three years, gentle and warranted sound, and for sale because the owner is obliged to have a pair. Can be seen at the stable, No. 1,111 Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HANDSOME BLACK mare, 14½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under saddle; also blanket. Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c. —Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Turnure's stables, 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME NEW TOP-BUGGY, Broadway make, in complete order, used but a few times, will be sold at a great sacrifice, as the owner is about leaving the City. Inquire at the stable No. 121 Amity-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND six passenger rockaways, a numerous assortment of which in good condition, can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

FOR SALE.—JUST RECEIVED FROM STEUBEN and Ontario counties six pair extra fine coach and road horses. Also 16 single horses, suitable for road or saddle. To be seen at J. CARPENTER'S, No. 136 East 24th-st.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP —One 2-horse dumping lumber truck, in good order, also, three large young horses, suitable for the same, now at TAYLOR'S sales stables, 165 East 24th st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, in the COOPER BUILDING, on MONDAY, July 2, at noon. Subjects: "The Geometer, commonly called Measuring Worm. The Lois Weedon Method of Raising Wheat, Fruits and Flowers." Ladies and strangers always particularly welcome. Admission always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at its Rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, July 2, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of business. A general attendance of members is requested. EDWARD SELF, Recording Sec'y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway, and 22d-st. Parties visiting New-York will find very cool, airy, elegantly furnished suites of rooms, with baths attached in this quiet and delightfully located hotel, conducted on the European plan

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PO-CA-HON-TAS—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—TYCOON—SLASHER AND CRASHER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALLA ROOKH.

WINTER GARDEN—JESSIE BROWN.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—PLEASANT NEIGHBOR—NICK OF THE WOODS—WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and evening—ALINE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—Forenoon: BALLOON ASCENSION—Afternoon: MATINEE—Evening: GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Havre and Southampton, with European advices to the 20th of June, arrived at this port on Saturday, and the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 20th and Londonderry on the 21st, has arrived at Quebec, with telegraphic advices to the latter date. No movement of special importance had taken place in Sicily. "The Washington of Sicily," as the English Press are pleased to term GARIBALDI, was said to be organizing his forces for an effort on the main land; but this is probably a mistake, unless his resources of men and means are greater than at present appear. The conscription to swell his forces had been ordered by decree for the 18th of June, and on the 20th the conscripts were to take their departure for Catania and Palermo. The rumor, which reached us by a previous arrival, that a number of GARIBALDI's troops had disembarked in Calabria, is pronounced to be untrue. The capture of the two steamers, with 800 passengers, by the Neapolitan frigate *Fulminante*, is likely to cause the Government of FRANCIS II. some trouble, as the Sardinian Minister had demanded their restitution and the release of the passengers, who had passports for Malta. In this demand the Sardinian Minister was supported by the English Ambassador. One of the captured steamers is stated to have displayed American colors. The Conference of Sovereigns at Baden-Baden closed on the 17th, and its results are said to be eminently satisfactory. Both the French and the Prussian journals declare that the peace of Europe is now consolidated and insured. The civil war in Turky up to last accounts still continued. Thirty-six villages at Mount Lebanon are stated to have been burnt by the Druses, who have been the victors. The Turkish authorities have not interfered, and the soldiers who had been sent to protect the Christians had joined the Druses and participated in the massacre. There is nothing of interest from other points. No change of importance had occurred in money affairs. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93⅜ for account, ex dividend. Cotton had improved in demand.

Three steamers left this port for Europe on Saturday, each carrying a large number of passengers, cargo and specie on freight, viz.: the British steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFREYS, for Liverpool via Queenstown, with 108 cabin and 192 steerage passengers, and $622,700 in specie; the steamer *Illinois*, Capt. GRIFFIN, for Southampton and Havre, with 147 passengers and $979,503; and the Hamburg screw-steamer *Hammonia*, Capt. SCHWENSEN, with 137 passengers and $300,000, for Southampton and Hamburg—total, 584 passengers and $1,902,203 on freight.

News from California to the 9th of June has been received, by the arrival of the Overland Mail at Springfield, Mo. The most important item of intelligence is that the Indians in the Carson Valley region, finding the forces being concentrated against them too formidable, were leaving the vicinity of Pyramid Lake, and all efforts to bring on an engagement with them had proved unavailing. Some returns of the Oregon election are received, but not enough to indicate the general result.

On Saturday night, just before 12 o'clock, two persons were assassinated in the Eighteenth Ward, under circumstances which render the case as startling as any that has transpired since the murder of Dr. HARVEY BURDELL. They were unknown to each other, and both were gentlemen of some prominence in the business community; one, Mr. JOHN WALTON, having been engaged for some years in conducting an extensive distillery, and the other, Mr. JOHN W. MATHEWS, being a railroad contractor by profession. The perpetrator of the double murder eluded arrest, and, in fact, is not certainly known, although the proceedings at the inquest which was held yesterday upon the bodies of the murdered men tend strongly to implicate the two sons-in-law of Mr. WALTON, named CHARLES and EDWARD JEFFERD, for whom warrants of arrest have been issued. Since the marriage of Mr. WALTON with the mother of the suspected parties, he had led an unhappy life, and the constant difficulties between himself on one side, and his wife and her sons on the other, had resulted in a separation and suit for divorce, in which he was plaintiff. Since the commencement of the action, which is still pending in the Supreme Court, Mr. WALTON's life, it is said, had been threatened repeatedly by his wife and her two sons, until at last he was afraid to venture in the streets without company. On Saturday night, while walking through Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue, accompanied by his cousin, he was shot down from behind, and survived the wound but a few hours. It was in attempting to overtake the murderer, who had fled, that Mr. MATHEWS lost his life, the fugitive having turned upon him, and fired with so true an aim that his pursuer scarcely breathed afterwards.

The *Great Eastern* is undergoing the necessary renovation, painting, deck-scouring, spar-scraping, brass-scouring and saloon-dusting preparatory to the admission of visitors. Tuesday, the 3d day of July, is announced as the first day on which she will be thrown open to the public, and one dollar as the price of admission for adults—children under twelve years, fifty cents. Throngs of citizens have visited the neighborhood daily to view the outside of the monster ship, six thousand being on the ground throughout yesterday.

The Japanese Embassy finally departed for home on Saturday, the *Niagara* getting under way at 1½ P. M. As the vessel sailed down the Bay, she was greeted with salutes from the shipping in the harbor.

The famous Empire Club held a meeting on Saturday night, at Mr. DURYEE's, in Catherine-street, for the purpose of deciding upon which ticket the Club should support in the present Presidential campaign. Mr. JAMES IRVING presided, and Mr. J. A. BAKER acted as Secretary. There were no speeches made, but a series of resolutions declaring for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, were adopted unanimously.

There was only half a day's business on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and the market at noon left off dull. In Money the rate was stiffer on temporary loan, owing to the preparations for the July Dividends, which are to be distributed to-day.

Flour was heavy and lower. At the reduced rates, extra State brands were freely purchased for export. Wheat and Corn were also cheaper. The inquiry for either was not brisk. Some new Flour and Wheat arrived from Maryland, having been the earliest receipts of the season. Provisions were in demand; Pork advanced; and some ice-cured Bacon Middles changed hands on private terms. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, Naval Stores, Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Whisky. The movements in branches of trade were restricted. The were 441 vessels of all classes in port.

Archbishop Hughes and the Pope.

The Catholic Archbishop of New-York having recently distinguished himself by an offer to die on the scaffold rather than register the names of the couples he married, has now come forward to explain to his faithful people how divine a thing is the right of Popes to govern wrong and to beg the money of American citizens for the support of a Government which has filled its prisons with political captives, makes the sale of the Scriptures a felony, and hires foreign mercenaries to compel with the bayonet the love and fidelity of the subjects committed to its care, as the Archbishop would have us believe, by the same God who moved the Christians in the early times of our faith to make each other partners in their worldly goods.

To criticise the Archbishop's sketch of Roman history would be a sheer waste of time and paper. An orator who can reason from the punishment of ANANIAS and SAPPHIRA to the excellence of the Papal government, and vindicate Cardinal ANTONELLI's monopoly of salt and tobacco, by an appeal to the Ordination of the Seven Deacons, is hopelessly beyond the reach of argument or satire. It is a little shocking, certainly, to see that in the middle of the nineteenth century, and in the metropolis of the American Republic, a minister of religion can be found to speak of the conquests of CÆSAR BORGIA and JULIUS II, as "pure and stainless," and to assert that there are no bloodspots on that Papal ermine, which has been stretched over the slaughter of so many Italian princes, and the massacre of so many Italian citizens, fallen in the vain defence of their municipal liberties. But the day has happily gone by in which the truths of history can be successfully darkened by the many words without knowledge even of so voluble a Prelate as the Metropolitan of New-York.

Nor is it important to discuss questions of ethics and public law with a rhetorician who gravely announces that, in the event of the triumph of a certain set of opinions, "the proper meaning of truth will be fiction, and justice among men will require to be defined as a mockery and a snare." It is not agreeable to be obliged to describe the language of an Archbishop as rigmarole; but there is really no other word which exactly defines such tinkling talk as this. Nor is it surprising that a speaker who can deliberately close a long plea for the temporal rights of the Papacy with such a sentence, should commit the egregious folly of dismissing the very serious question of the disposition felt by the body of the Roman population towards their Government, with the *ipse dixit* that "a few may be discontented, but not the masses of the population." The Archbishop pays but a sorry compliment to the intelligence of his audience when he asks them to believe that the Pope is in dispair for foreign recruits to fill his army, and even suffering for the means to "supply the wants of his own household," because a "few" of his subjects are discontented. When the whole influence of the French Empire was insufficient to drive back the revolted people of Bologna and Ferrara into the embraces of the Head of the Church; when the swords of Swiss condottieri were hardly sharp enough to scourge Perugia into accepting the same fate, are we to suppose that the "masses" of these districts of the Papal dominion were dying of love for the Cardinals, and wild with passionate devotion to the Holy See? The Archbishop would have been more wisely counseled, had he shown the courage of his position, and frankly accepting that vast and chronic disloyalty of the Roman populations which thirty years of GREGORY XVI. and PIUS IX. have failed to brand and starve and scarify out of their blood, gone on to denounce it as a crime to be punished, and a disease to be healed even so as by fire. The Archbishop is clamorous in praise of "facts," and it is to be regretted that he should have paid them only a lip-service. We can comprehend a prelate lamenting the spread of the doctrines of popular sovereignty and national independence, but a prelate engaged in acrobatic efforts to reconcile respect for the voice of the people with the dogmas of European legitimacy, is a spectacle at once ludicrous and sad.

The Archbishop, we are sorry to say, occupies this highly undignified attitude, in his practical recommendations as well as in his philosophical speculations. He does not venture, like his brother Archbishop, CULLEN, to play the Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, and openly crimp for Papel recruits. He shirks the crusade of PETER the Hermit, and confines himself to the quest of TETZEL. It is money not men for which he prays—money to pay for men, perhaps, if not expended on the larder and laundry of the Vatican. Of course, there can be no objection to his collecting whatever sums he can persuade his people to disburse for the comfort of the spiritual chief whom they acknowledge. The laws allow this liberty to the apostles of BRIGHAM YOUNG, and it would be hard to refuse it to the ministers of Pius IX. For his own sake, we may lawfully be glad that Archbishop HUGHES has condescended to acknowledge, even so far, the existence of neutrality laws in the United States, and their binding force. But still more ought we, for the sake of the ignorant and thoughtless men whom his voice might have seduced to their ruin, to rejoice that he has done so. The Papal Crusade has been already overdone. The enthusiastic CULLEN himself has been forced to warn the "youth of Ireland" that the Papal Government has no immediate occasion for the services of any more recruits than have already reached the Papal shores. The "green uniforms and the silver harps" have begun to be a weariness to the treasury of his Holiness. Drilling under the burning sun of Ancona is doing its work upon the few thousands of adventurers whom the prayers of bishops and the promise of booty have allured to the fatal soil of the Roman Marches. A Catholic journal of Belgium, the *Echo du Luxembourg*, notices in a recent number the return of a "volunteer from Hainault, who has come back in abject destitution, with no shoes, and with no clothes but a linen vest and trousers. Enrolled at Valenciennes by Papal recruiters, he had been promised 180 francs of bounty money; but on reaching Italy he was informed that this sum had been spent in bringing him to the country. He reports the Papal army as in a desolate state, made up of men of all countries, who are not on good terms with each other, and are detested by the people of the country, ill-fed and ill-clothed. Desertions were taking place on a grand scale, by thirty and forty men at a time." Few, indeed, of the miserable men, whom orators like Archbishop HUGHES have beguiled into taking service in defence of all that is odious and cruel and false in human government, can hope for so fortunate an ending of this senseless crusade as this poor Belgian. The sword and the sunshine of Italy are the destined executioners of a stern but salutary justice on these apes of the past. If there be one thing more impossible than the Papal government itself, it is the attempt to trample right and humanity under foot, in order to maintain that government by foreign and mercenary force.

The Palaver Over the Park.

Prof. JAMES RENWICK's idea of a Park for New-York, as developed before the Senatorial Committee on Friday, is a number of roads, thirty feet wide—fifteen feet in the centre macadamized—with borders of native mud and dust—running through a vast extent of swamp and wood, such as the ground now covered by the Central Park was before the year 1857. The Professor would neither have drained it planted it, nor made a lake in it. He would have resorted to no artificial ornamention, and it is not even quite clear that he would have demanded the removal of the pigstyes and shanties. Here is a report of his own statement:

> "Prof. JAMES RENWICK testified in relation to the memorial which he prepared for the Legislature last Winter, and gave his ideas as to the way in which the Park should have been made. He would have had the roads about thirty feet wide, but only fifteen feet macadamized; drains would have been necessary on one side in all cases, and in some cases on both sides He would have had no agricultural drainage, no sewers, and no skating pond. He would have secured his turf by keeping sheep on the Park, and but little planting would have been necessary, since there is an excellent natural growth of oak and chestnut there. He would not have blasted a rock—would have had as few bridges as possible, and they might have been rustic wooden bridges; if any stone structures had been needed they should have used the stone on the Park.
>
> The charge that the tile-draining was a failure made on hearsay by Mr. RENWICK, was withdrawn Mr. HOGG offering to vouch for its thoroughness."

Now, to Prof. RENWICK's having and holding these views on the subject of park-making, we have no right to object, and do not object in the least. The Professor, like everybody else, is welcome to the enjoyment of his own opinions on all subjects—human and divine. But we submit with the utmost respect that, since the learned Professor has never, according to his own acknowledgment, laid out a park in his life, and has not for forty years laid out any piece of ground whatever, small or great, and furthermore, that since this plan of his for making a park by running "dirt roads" through several hundred acres of rock and swamp and scraggy wood, the grass to be kept down by sheep-grazing, is entirely new, and has never been tried in any country in the world, there is something savoring strongly of presumption in his coming before a Legislative Committee and making the non-adoption of his "notion" a formal charge against a body of public officers whose manner of performing their duties has so far met with the entire approbation of the public in general. Unless he considers the refusal of the Commission to make a Park in his way, to be proof of incompetency and maladministration, his evidence on Friday was simply an impertinence. There are thousands of persons in New-York as well as the Professor who have never "laid out a Park in their lives," and who yet, no doubt, have their own ideas of how a Park ought to be laid out. If all of these persons are to be called before the Committee of Investigation to inform it what they would have done if they had been consulted in making the Park—and there is really no reason why they should not be summoned as well as the Professor—we might fail to bequeath a Central Park, but we should certainly leave an unfinished "Inquest" to our posterity next succeeding. No work of any kind could ever be executed, if its plan is to be made to accord with all the odd, absurd and impracticable crotchets and whims of all the ill-informed and inexperienced old gentlemen in the country, for it is impossible to dignify the calling of scraggy sheepwalk with mud roads "a park," by any better name than that of a crotchet, and a very ridiculous one at that.

We cannot illustrate Mr. RENWICK's position with regard to the Central Park better, than by supposing that the Professor, after having been present at judicial proceedings in some frontier State in the West, and hearing good law laid down under great material difficulties, should come to the conclusion that the ideal court-house for all capitals, was a log "wigwam," of moderate dimensions, with a pine table for the judge to sit upon, and another for the bar to whittle at, and a stout bench for the jury. The Professor would, of course, make a formal charge of maladministration against the City Hall Commissioners for not erecting a number of wigwams on Madison-square for the various courts of the City.

We have been induced to notice this matter from the extravagant absurdity of Prof. RENWICK's position in this ridiculous investigation, Everybody can understand why Messrs. HOGG & DANIELS should make exhibitions of themselves in it, since it is confessed that Mr. HOGG did not get the superintendenceship of labor, and that Mr. DANIELS' plan was rejected, but what can induce a gentleman of Mr. RENWICK's age and position to appear in the scene, and chastise the commission for not constructing a sheepwalk, it is difficult to imagine. We commend the spectacle of the Committee of the Senate of the State of New-York listening to Professor RENWICK's views on "Parks" to the notice of those of our illustrated contemporaries who devote themselves to the facetious side of life.

The pertinacity with which Mr. DILLON, the original mover in this silly and vexatious interference with an important public work, and Mr. CONKLING, who plays the part of Mr. DILLON's Lieutenant, persists in reiterating thrice-refuted misrepresentations of the financial demands of the Park Commission, puts these persons in the same attitude with Messrs. HOGG & DANIELS, and gives a tone of malice to the else ridiculous imbecility of the whole proceeding. But there seems to be no special desire on Professor RENWICK's part either to annoy the Commissioners or to keep the people out of the enjoyment of the noble pleasure-ground which has already won their hearts and changed the whole aspect of our City life for the better. The Professor is simply talking nonsense in the wrong place, and the moral which his testimony points is simply this: That, no matter how frivolous the charges may be which are advanced against the managers of any great public enterprise, there will always be found some excitable old gentleman ready to sacrifice himself for the public good, by proving that, if he had only been consulted in time, the round world and all that it inherits would have been a much more successful experiment than it now is.

The citizens of New-York are well enough pleased that this "Investigation into the management of the Central Park" should have taken place, for it has demonstrated the groundlessness of the clamor raised at Albany last Winter over the alleged "misconduct" of the Commissioners. That the Park is rapidly becoming a great "lung of the metropolis," a reversion of health and pleasure and exercise and refinement for our pent-up City thousands, we all of us know by observation. It is to the Investigating Committee that we owe the further satisfaction of learning that this splendid enterprise has been carried on half way to completion with no more serious offence to public right than an accidental over-payment on one occasion of ten cents on a load of sand, and the manufacture on another of one dinner-fork out of a piece of park iron by some workman on the place. We may doubt whether it was worth while, for the sake of ascertaining these gratifying facts, to delay the appropriations for the Park so long as to cause the public to lose the results of a whole year's planting. But there can be no doubt at all as to the propriety of arresting at once any further interference with the general interest for the sake of enabling venerable Professors to give their opinions on subjects of which they confessedly know no more than Mr. BUCHANAN does of thorough-bass or Queen VICTORIA of flat-boating.

The Defence of London.

An article from Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, who commanded the English engineers at Sebastopol, until he was snubbed and sent home for maintaining that the Malakoff was the key of the position, published in the *Cornhill Magazine*, upon the defence of London, has thrown the British public into a state of great excitement. He proposes to surround the city with a chain of earthworks of great strength, arm them heavily with rifled guns, and rely on the volunteers to man them. He asserts, and with truth, that this is the only way in which—in the present state of military science—a small and imperfectly disciplined force can reasonably expect to be able to stand their ground against a large and efficient one; that recent experience has proved that all that is needed to make well-constructed earthworks tenable for any reasonable length of time, is plenty of ammunition and plenty of pluck, requisites which the rifle volunteers can readily supply. The *Arab Tabia*, the redoubt at Salistria, which a small garrison held for two months in the last war against a Russian force of sixty thousand men, proves, even more conclusively than Sebastopol itself, that if the rear of such a work can be kept open, so that supplies and reinforcements can be regularly forwarded to the garrison, it is all but impregnable, as long as the defenders are determined to fight. The old rules, by which an engineer could deduce from the number of the garrison and extent of the works almost the exact number of days, of "open trenches," that would insure the fate of the place, entirely fail when applied to earthworks, for the simple reason that the opening of a breach is all but an impossibility, and without this an assault can be made with just as much chance of success, barring the demoralization of the garrison, on the first day as on the fortieth. No breach was ever effected in any work at Sebastopol, and the only reason why the Redan and Malakoff were not assaulted at the outset was, the desire to run the cover for the assaulting columns as close up to the works as possible. London fortified in the same manner, with Woolwich Arsenal to draw on for guns and ammunition, would furnish a rallying point for the whole of the volunteer force, and a retreat for the regular army, in case they were worsted in an encounter with the invader on the coast, against which two hundred thousand of the best troops in the world would have to make at least a long halt.

Sir JOHN BURGOYNE's suggestion, wonderful to relate, has been adopted by the Government and the work is about to be commenced immediately, so as to make it possible to reduce the naval and military expenditures without disbanding and disarming, which, as the London *Times* justly remarks, would, after all the recent uproar about invasion, be very ridiculous indeed.

There is no doubt whatever that, for a country so burdened with debt as England is, and with so many foreign stations and colonies to garrison, and in which a large standing army is regarded with such a jealous eye by the public, an extensive system of fortifications, to be manned by militia, is the surest and cheapest kind of defence. No attempt against England will ever succeed which does not succeed by a *coup de main*—and *coups de main* are not possible where there are Malakoffs and Quadrangles, like that on the Mincio, to retire into. But the difficulty which has to be contended with in the initiation of any such change, is the same that has, in spite of the report of the Government Commission, and in spite of the general feeling of the country, so far prevented any real reform in the military administration. It lies in the fact that there are several millions invested by private individuals in the existing *régime*, which the Government cannot afford to pay off, and which it would be unjust to deprive them of without compensation. The purchase of commissions and of promotion in the army is acknowledged on all hands to be a serious detriment to the service, as it prevents soldiering from becoming a profession zealously pursued, and keeps the Havelocks and Campbells in the shade during the greater part of their lives.

But its indirect consequences are worse than the direct ones. It creates a strong party in the House of Commons, who are opposed to everything that tends to place the regular force in a secondary position; or, by bringing volunteers or militia into prominence, tends to lower the social and therefore pecuniary value of a commission in the line. When volunteer officers wear handsome uniforms, and are presented at Court, the officers of the line naturally suffer by the loss of their monopoly. Distinctions which they alone of the fighting men enjoyed, are of course depreciated by wide distribution, and there were probably few things about military life in England which made it so attractive as the social position it conferred. This jealousy has been at the bottom of a great deal of the snobbish insolence with which the volunteer movement has been treated by the military aristocracy, who have let no opportunity slip of decrying and heaping ridicule on it. To have the defence of the capital taken out of the hands of the "real soldiers," and handed over to what they are pleased to consider the sham ones, is, of course, an additional injury to the line. The more the latter is rendered unnecessary in England, and available for foreign service, the less value will attach to commissions in the eyes of the class who are now able to purchase them.

It is, however, so clear that something must be done to lower the expenditure, that we have little doubt the fortifications will be made. The national debt has grown into a monster that must not any longer be trifled with, and these periodical alarms about invasion, pleasingly as they may interrupt the monotonous flow of everyday life, and much as they may facilitate the outburst of pent-up patriotism, are much too expensive to be indulged in so frequently as of late.

Our Municipal Philosophers.

BOOLE seems to have carried into effect a modification of his roving Sanitary Commission. Not being able to secure a trip to Europe in the beginning of the season in company with "a savant," he has contented himself with a less exciting visit to Boston; but what he has lost in the length of the tour, he has gained in the number of the tourists. The original Commission of Inquiry into the sanitary condition of all the most agreeable and interesting cities of the Old World was to consist of only one member from each Board of the Common Council—the "savant" making the third. This arrangement was, however, not carried out, partly, we believe, because everybody else was just as anxious to investigate sanitary matters in Europe as were BOOLE and VAN TINE; partly because some difficulty was anticipated in finding a savant impecunous enough to consent to traveling in such company; partly because Mayor WOOD showed his teeth in advance; but mainly because the Japanese and the $30,000 just then began to loom up on the horizon. The idea was, however, not wholly abandoned. The health of the City could not be entirely neglected, and failing an inspection of European sinks, sewers and slums, it was determined that a monster deputation of more than twenty philosophers, seven from each branch of the Common Council, and seven from the Board of Health, should proceed to Boston to attend the meetings of the Sanitary Convention recently sitting in that city. We are not able at this moment to furnish the names of these devoted and learned persons, but we cannot be far wrong in presuming that BOOLE, BAGLEY, VAN TINE, FARLEY, or BARRY must have been among them—names that would lend lustre to the meetings of any scientific body in the world. The Royal Academy of Sciences, or the British Association itself, would be only too glad to hear BOOLE on numismatics and bells, BAGLEY on dynamics, and the resisting power of the nasal cartilage, VAN TINE on ethnology, BARRY on jurisprudence, the mixing of liquors and juvenile education, or TERENCE FARLEY on drainage and cesspools.

We regret, therefore, to hear that on their arrival in Boston, these men of Gotham only appeared at the Convention for *one* hour. We presume they found the deliberations of the modern Athenians too trivial to be listened to, and thought they could better advance the cause of sanitary science by pursuing their investigations separately in the less healthy portions of the trimountain city. Doubtless, those fruitful sources of disease, the grog-shops, which the Maine law has failed, we think, to extinguish in Boston, met with a fair share of their attention. However this may be, they drew before their departure "from the municipal treasury, for the expenses of their trip, only Twenty-five Hundred Dollars," and as they were absent two days, their services to science and the human race were thus rendered at the ridiculously low rate of $58 a man per day. If any body is prepared to diminish the lists of mortality in this City at a less figure than this, we should like to hear of him, though we are satisfied it will be impossible ever again to get persons of BOOLE's and FARLEY's, and BAGLEY's and VAN TINE's attainments, to devote their attention to questions of social science at any rate of remuneration whatever, after the disappointment which these serious students must have experienced in the frivolous character of the association which they visited in the gay and disorderly capital of New-England.

A Timely Warning.

We have called attention again and again to the shocking inadequacy of the means provided at our theatres for the easy egress of audiences in moments of peril or of panic, and to the obstinate disregard of decency and the laws which managers show in making these inadequate means more inadequate still by blocking up their aisles and passage-ways with seats, and admitting crowds of people to choke their lobbies, long after every legitimate place in the building has been filled.

On Friday evening an alarm of fire behind the scenes at the Winter Garden threw the audience of that theatre into an ungovernable alarm. The people rushed frantically out, and although that particular building happens to be furnished with unusual facilities for exit, and was not on this occasion overcrowded, the confusion of the moment was such as ominously to indicate what results might have been looked for under the ordinary condition of things.

Possibly, it is idle to expect any advantage to be taken of this happily harmless warning; but the subject is one of such serious and permanent interest to the whole public, that the attention of the proper authorities cannot be too sharply or too frequently fixed upon it. We cannot afford to purchase wisdom at the cost of a holocaust of citizens, when it cries so loudly in the streets.

—A Neapolitan correspondent of the Paris *Presse* describes the agitation among the friends of FRANCIS II., at the capital, as very profound, and their discouragement as daily on the increase. The other day some royal officers were discussing the best position for the army to take up at Palermo. "The best position," said the Duke DE M——, "would be a position on board the fleet under full sail for Naples!" The same correspondent relates that weary of hearing one portly old official denounce GARIBALDI as a fillibuster, supported by that accursed Sardinia, he suddenly asked him, "Why don't you retaliate? Why not send seven or eight hundred men to take possession of Genoa?" The Neapolitan replied with imperturbable and exquisite gravity, "Our people would never be guilty of such a deed!"

The Poor Italians of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me space in your columns to say a few words in behalf of the class named at the head of this article. I do not know at all definitely the number of Italians in New-York, but do know that it is quite large. I found in five blocks near the Five Points, families numbering nearly seven hundred souls. There are certainly many thousand in the City, most of whom cannot speak our language. Many of them are organ-grinders, chiffoniers, &c., while many of the boys are boot-blacks. These employments are resorted to because they seem to be their only resource from starvation. The organ-grinders eke out but a scanty subsistence, and most of those I have met with, would gladly exchange this employment for hard labor. My object in writing is to invite application for the services of men, boys, and girls. Mr. MASSARDIS, who preaches to this people every Sabbath, expresses the utmost anxiety to obtain employment for them, and we have been frequently applied to by them. They would rejoice to fill the place of street sweepers or laborers on the Park. We will be happy to see applications and aid in any way possible in this matter.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Agent,

Five Points House of Industry.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Adjustment of the Claims against Paraguay.

The Indian Treaties Ratified by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 1.

The Commissioners on Claims against Paraguay will to-morrow hold their fourth session at a room in the Treasury Buildings Mr. HOPKINS, Agent of the Rhode Island Company, has refused to appear and testify, although the Company remitted to him, when in England, $506. With this he took passage to Buenos Ayres, and credited the amount to old accounts. Messrs. CARLISLE, of this city, appear for Paraguay, and Hon. JOHN APPLETON, late Assistant Secretary of State, who controlled the negotiation with Paraguay, appears as counsel for the claimants. The amount claimed to be due was fixed at $500,000 when Mr. BOWLIN went to Paraguay; it has since grown to a million. The claimants have offered much evidence to prove the loss of two steamers off Cape Roque, Brazil, which has been charged against Paraguay, in consequence of a suspicion, as Mr. CARLISLE remarked, that LOPEZ had conspired with the elements against this Company. Mr. JOHNSON, one of the Commissioners, suggested that it would perhaps be as well to show what capital was actually introduced into Paraguay, instead of the amount lost *in transitu*. Mr. APPLETON claims the right to conduct the case as his own judgment may dictate. He may find it more difficult to control the action of the Commissioners than he did the negotiations with Paraguay. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 1.

The Indian treaties recently ratified by the Senate were those with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the Kansas or Kaw Indians, and the Delaware Indians, all residing in Kansas. The treaties with the two first-named tribes provide for the allotment of lands to the members of the respective tribes in severalty, and the sale of the surplus lands, after the allotments have been made, the proceeds of such sale to be applied for the benefit of the said Indians.

The new self-ruling stamped envelope, which was placed on sale during the last year by way of experiment, has been permanently adopted by the Post-office Department. It will hereafter be supplied to Postmasters, on request, and will be sold at the following rates: For a single package, the same price as the old; when more than one package is taken, an allowance of two cents per hundred envelopes upon the rates of the old. The second edition will be a decided improvement upon the first, and will be the most substantial, as well as one of the most beautiful, letter envelopes in the market.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Pony Express—Flight of the Indians from Pyramid Lake—The Case of Judge Terry—The Oregon Election, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, June 29.

The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco papers of the 8th, and dates by Telegraph to Vizalia of the 9th inst., passed here at four o'clock this morning.

Nothing definite has been done about repairing the Pony Express route. At one time a party of twenty-five armed men were reported by telegraph, as already to start from Carson Valley for this purpose, under W. W. FINNEY, the Express Agent and Superintendent, and an expedition seemed to have been seriously contemplated. At present it is unsettled whether the Agent intends to do anything before receiving advices from RUSSELL, MAJORS & Co.

Since the skirmish with the Indians on the 2d of June, near Pyramid Lake, in which twenty of them were killed, the volunteers, under Col. HAYES, have been unable to bring on any more fighting.

Last night Gen. CLARK received a dispatch from Capt. STEWART, commanding the regular forces in Carson Valley, stating that the hostile Indians had probably all fled beyond reach of our troops.

A full list of persons killed by the Indians in the Carson Valley region, since they became hostile, has bee published, amounting to over eighty men.

The Pony Express, which left on the 29th ult., proceeded from Carson Valley about 80 miles towards Salt Lake, and then returned on account of the destruction of stations.

Judge TERRY, who is under indictment for killing Senator BRODERICK in a duel, has applied for a change of venue, on the ground that he cannot obtain a fair trial in San Francisco.

Four ships have arrived from China, since the 5th, bringing 1,526 passengers, making the total arrivals of passengers from that quarter, since the 1st May, over 3,500.

Important mineral discoveries are reported in Klamath County.

News was received by telegraph from the two southern counties of Oregon, yesterday, giving returns of the election. Jackson County gave SHIEL, (Dem.,) for Congress, 830; LOGAN, (Rep.,) 463. The entire Democratic Legislative ticket was elected. Josephine County is reported: SHIEL, 298; LOGAN, 137. LOGAN's vote in Jackson County is a gain of 100 on his vote of last year, when he was defeated in the State by only 16 votes.

The schooner *Ewing* brings news from San Blas, Mexico, to the 15th ult. Two English men-of-war had landed portions of their crews, and taken possession of San Blas, and were holding it against the Liberals.

The acting Governor and Custom-house officers had granted an officer from a British man-of-war the privilege of taking a Mexican schooner, putting an English crew on board, and hoisting the British ensign for the purpose of smuggling silver up the coast.

This is the language of the report received, but whether the design is to assist British subjects to smuggle or to prevent the exaction of the duty on silver by different sects of revolutionists, is probably a matter of opinion.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO VIZALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 9—P. M.

A company of twenty picked men, well armed, left Carson City to-day, escorting the Pony Express and Salt Lake mail. They will proceed to meet expresses coming this way, reëstablishing the route by leaving men and animals at stations destroyed.

The Indians have fled from Pyramid Lake without giving fight. The volunteers are to disband.

Trade has been steady for the past week. There is an increased demand for some descriptions of goods. Provisions are unchanged but firmer. Coffee is unchanged. Coal is inactive. In rice there is an improvement. Raw sugars are heavy; refined is a little more active at last quotations. There has been a slight improvement in general business, but the demand is still limited.

Political Matters.

MR. DOUGLAS IN PHILADELPHIA—SERENADE AND SPEECH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 1.

After the ratification meeting last night, the assemblage proceeded to the Girard House, and serenaded Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. DOUGLAS said he could not refrain from making his appearance, to express his profound gratitude for the compliment. He had no political speeches to make during the pending canvass. It now remains for the people to decide on the great issues. Pennsylvania believes that Congress can be better employed in developing the great material resources of the country than wasting its time in forcing Slavery or Anti-Slavery upon a people.

Mr. DOUGLAS left this evening for New-York.

RECEPTION OF MR. BARRETT AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 29.

Hon. J. R. BARRETT was enthusiastically received by the Democracy at the ferry landing this evening. A large crowd was in attendance, and a salute of ninety-two guns was fired in honor of the vote in Congress in favor of his retaining the seat claimed by Mr. BLAIR.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, June 30.

The Breckinridge and Lane men fired one hundred and five guns this afternoon, in honor of the nomination.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 30.

The National Democracy of this city are firing 100 guns in honor of the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Many of the most influential Democrats of the city and all the Government officials join in the celebration. The demonstration is unexpectedly large and enthusiastic.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 30.

The Democracy held a large and spirited meeting last night, to ratify the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, June 29.

The United States war steamer Pocahontas goes to Vera Cruz to-morrow, with the latest mails and important Washington despatches.

The schooner Arogante, bound from New-Orleans to Campeachy, was lost on the 7th inst., on Alacrane's Reef. Crew and passengers saved; cargo a total loss.

From Boston.

LIGHTNING IN MASSACHUSETTS—THE SANBORN ARREST.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 30.

The lightning last night struck the house of JONATHAN B. GOODENOUGH, in Brighton, killing Mr. G. and his son, and seriously injuring Mrs. G. The force of the gale was terrific, uprooting large trees, demolishing chimneys, awnings, and doing other damage. Many sailing boats in the harbor were upset, and there are reports that several lives are lost, but those reports are not confirmed, though there were many narrow escapes.

Mr. GOODENOUGH only was killed in Brighton; his family remained insensible for some time, but will recover.

Mr. ANNSA BARRE, nineteen years old, was killed by lightning in Dedham.

So far as known, only one life was lost in the harbor.

The Grand Jury of Middlesex county have returned bills of indictment against SILAS CARLETON and three other United States Deputy Marshals for attempting to arrest F. B. SANBORN on the requisition of the Brown raid Senate Committee. No time is assigned for their trial.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 26th inst.

Sugar was firm at 8¼@8¾ reals. The stock was 300,000 boxes. The exports for the week were 45,000 boxes.

Exchange on London was 12¾@13¼ per cent. premium. Sight drafts on New-York were 1@1¼ per cent. premium.

Freights were active.

The health of Havana was excellent.

News from Ruatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 30.

The schooner *John A. Taylor* has arrived here with Ruatan dates to the 20th.

The cession of the island of Honduras was unfavorably looked upon.

Fifty troops had arrived from Belize to maintain order.

The people object to the treaty, and it will probably be amended.

Fire in Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Sunday, July 1.

A fire occurred in this city last evening, destroying the sail loft of PEARSON & CONNOR, with about $2,000 worth of stock; also a dwelling owned by W. H. H. PITCHER, together with a double house owned by MATHEW LINCOLN and W. G. PALMER. Total loss by the fire, $12,000 to $15,000.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Friday, June 29.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock Friday evening. All well.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 29.

COTTON—Market quiet. Sales, to-day, 300 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for middling. Sales of the week, 3,600 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,300 bales, against 2,000 bales the same time last year. Exports, 15,000 bales. Total exports, to date, 2,108,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 461,000 bales. Receipts of all Southern ports ahead of last year, 791,500 bales. Stock in port, 71,500 bales. PORK firm; Mess, $19 50. COFFEE firm at 14⅞c.@14¾c. Sales of the week, 3,000 bags. Stock in port, 7,750 bags, against 31,250 bags same time last year. FREIGHTS of Cotton to Liverpool, ½d. EXCHANGE unaltered.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR dull at $4 75@$5. WHISKY firm at 17¾c. PORK buoyant; Mess held at $18 50, and at $18 freely offered. BACON firm at 9c.@11c. LARD firm. MONEY easy at 8@10 ℔ cent. Sight Exchange on New-York firmer for gold, and active.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR dull but unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bush, mostly new crop; white at $1 40@$1 60; red, $1 30@$1 35. CORN quiet; white and yellow, 68c.@71c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull at 20½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 30.

FLOUR less firm. WHEAT dull. CORN declining, yellow 68c. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. Mess PORK, $19. WHISKY, 21c.@22c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 30.

Stocks quiet. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 20⅛; Morris Canal, 54½; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Police Captains have been instructed by a general order from Superintendent KENNEDY, to have every man of their respective commands on duty on the Fourth. The officers are cautioned to exercise forbearance, but to use prompt measures to prevent breaches of the peace. A reserve force is to be kept in each station house to act as circumstances may require, either in its own or other precincts. Dangerous fireworks, such as double-headers and snakes, are are proscribed, and the police are directed to arrest any person who may use them. At every point where there will be a public display of fireworks, a strong force will be stationed to preserve order, and for the same object a body of officers will accompany the procession. Anything of interest that may transpire during the day must be promptly telegraphed to headquarters.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board, on Saturday, about the usual number of complaints with reference to nuisances were made by the Sanitary Squad, and Sergeant LORD presented a special report on the subject of ferry-boats. He stated that DANIEL D. SUTTON, one of his command, a practical engineer, had made an examination of all the ferry-boats running to New-York, and found most of them either in good condition or undergoing repairs. Of two of them he speaks thus: "I have thoroughly examined the boiler of the ferry-boat *Newark*, and consider it totally unfit for use, and unsafe." "The Staten Island ferry-boat *Huguenot* will soon be hauled off for repairs. The iron in many places is very thin." The reports were referred.

FUNERAL OF MADAME ZULAVSKY KOSSUTH.—Madame Zulavsky Kossuth was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. The funeral services took place at the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Drs. Bellows, Osgood, and Farley, officiated.

The Japanese Gone.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA—THE METROPOLITAN ITSELF AGAIN—SUNDRY RUMORS.

At 1½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon the huge propeller of the United States steamship *Niagara* began to revolve, and, amid salutes from all quarters, the noble vessel started on her mission, conveying the Japanese Embassy to their native country. The scene on the deck, with the throng of sailors, files of marines, officers in full uniform, and Japanese picturesquely interspersed among them all; the cheers, gun firing, flag dippings, handkerchief waving and mutual adieus, made the scene exceedingly interesting.

By special order of the Navy Department, no visitors were allowed on the ship during the day, and many who had invested their capital in the hire of small boats, were sadly disappointed to find that they could not be allowed to board. One of the TIMES *attachés*, with the charitable design of furnishing the ship with sundry files of this paper, destined for TOWNSEND HARRIS, Capt. MCKEAN and others, came near receiving the contents of a carbine for his pains. The papers were, however, safely delivered, and will no doubt relieve the monotony of the tedious voyage, as well as gladden the hearts of our absent countrymen.

Of the General Government appropriation of $50,000 for the entertainment of the Embassy, but $24,000 was expended. This includes the cost of Isthmus transit, chartering of the steamboat on the Potomac, the board of the Embassy at Willard's, and the outfit of the *Niagara*. No less than $6,000 of this is for stores to be used by the Japanese on the trip, including all the gastronomic comforts they could require, and a wine list amounting in cost to $800, together with the employment of a number of colored servants for the trip, to whom the Embassy had taken a fancy.

Scarcely had the last Japanese left the Metropolitan than the laborers were busily engaged removing the Japanese decorations. The flags, banners, streamers, and other gay adornments were ruthlessly torn down, and the hotel assumed its wonted appearance.

Now that the Japanese have gone, it may not be inappropriate to mention a number of rumors afloat as to their visit and the manner of their entertainment. Among them are the following:

That somebody was well paid for securing Japanese visits to certain stores.

That somebody got a commission on goods sold to the Japanese Princes.

That somebody authorized the selling of the wine at the great ball, in the streets, at from twenty-five to fifty cents per bottle.

That some of the members of the Common Council were engaged in selling ball-tickets by proxy.

That the reason why there was such a crowd at the grand ball was that there were a number of entrances where tickets were not required.

That somebody had an interest in causing the Japanese servants to promenade in a certain Theatre.

That the Japanese Reception Committee of the Common Council lived high at the Metropolitan during the past four weeks at the expense of the City.

That the members of the Common Council had a number of drives on the road every afternoon, in the carriages provided for the Japanese.

That somebody was well paid for securing pictures of the Japanese.

Pronunciamento of the Empire Club.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON INDORSED.

The Empire Club held a meeting on Saturday evening at Mr. DUNPHY'S, in Catharine street, for the purpose of deciding upon which ticket should receive their support in the Presidential campaign. Mr. JAMES IRVING, President of the Club, occupied the Chair, and Mr. J. A. BACKER acted as Secretary. There were no speeches made, but the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Whereas, At the late National Convention, held at Baltimore, in conformity with the time-honored usages of the Democratic Party, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS having received two-thirds of the votes of such Convention for the nomination of President of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hail with the most profound delight the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the well-tried and unflinching champion of the people's rights, and that we accept of the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the institution of Slavery in our Territories as one of the most sacred principles of the National Democratic Party, by which the inherent rights of man to self-government can only be perpetuated.

2. *Resolved*, That in the nomination of HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, for Vice-President, we recognize one whose sterling Democratic integrity has conferred upon his native State the fattest honors; and for his manly zeal and undeviating devotion to the sacred cause of Democracy, a whole nation desires to cast its tribute at his feet, in gratitude for his unswerving adherence to that faith which has ever been the keystone of our glorious confederacy.

3. *Resolved*, That the heartfelt thanks of the members of this body, as well as of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, are eminently due to those fearless hearts who in her delegation at Charleston and Baltimore, unintimidated by the fierce storms of factious secessionism, never for one moment forgot the trust reposed in them; but by their unswerving support of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS have won for themselves never-fading honors, which will cast a halo around their political pathway for all time to come.

4. *Resolved*, That we, the members of the Empire Club, of the Empire City, of the Empire State, solemnly pledge ourselves to the hearty and cordial support of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, as President and Vice-President of the United States, and we cordially invite our Democratic brethren throughout the whole State to rally round the standard, and let the battle-cry be the Union, inseparable and forever.

A New Store.

BALL, BLACK & CO.'S NEW BUILDING.

The large marble store, for a year past in process of erection, on the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, and designed for the occupation of the well-known firm of BALL, BLACK & CO., jewellers, is at length completed, and will be open to the public to-morrow. In elegance of design, thoroughness of construction, and architectural beauty, this building surpasses anything yet erected in this City, and as a structure for commercial purposes, it is doubtful whether it has its equal in the world. If "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," then the public of New-York are indebted to the munificence of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., and the architectural skill of Messrs. KELLUM & SON, for having furnished them with a perpetual enjoyment, and added another and a crowning glory to the many beautiful structures which combine to make Broadway the most splendid thoroughfare in the world.

The outside dimensions of this magnificent structure are 97 feet on Broadway by 100 feet on Prince-street, and 80 feet in height from curb to cornice. The external view presents only five stories, but a lofty conical shaped iron roof, lighted from the top, furnishes an additional story on the inside, which is invisible from the street. In addition to this there is an underground basement, 13 feet in height. The building is constructed wholly of Eastchester marble and iron, and is thoroughly fire-proof. The fronts on Broadway and Prince-street are entirely of marble. The style of architecture of the first story is pure Corinthian, which is carried out in all its details from the base to the summit of the entablature. The upper stories are Italian, but so ornamented as to be in keeping with the main story, and to give a pleasing uniformity to the whole structure.

The most attractive feature of the building is the beautiful Corinthian portico over the main entrance on Broadway. This is a perfect temple in itself, and forms an appropriate entrance to the gorgeous display of jewelry, and works of art within. The pediment of the portico rests upon eight deep fluted marble columns, eighteen feet in height, with elaborated carved capitals, in the most chaste Corinthian style. Between the columns in the rear, on either side, are fluted antae with caps like the columns. Besides these columns, are four others of the same height and wrought in the same style, with antae to match, at intervals around the main story. The piers and arches in the rear of the columns, are deeply rusticated giving an appearance of massiveness and solidity only equalled by the artistic beauty of the columns in front. This appearance of solidity, combined with beauty, is indeed the chief characteristic of the whole building. Nor is it only an appearance, for a more thorough and scientifically-constructed building, in all its details, has never been erected in this country. On each story are two heavy wrought-iron girders running the whole length of the building from front to rear, and resting upon two rows of massive iron columns. Across these girders are placed COOPER & HEWITT'S beams, between which are brick arches leveled up with mortar to receive the floor. The piers in the basement, supporting the front walls and inside columns, are of immense size and strength.

Each of the iron girders and columns was thoroughly tested before being placed in the building, as was also the marble used in the construction of the walls. Although the weight of the building is upwards of 6,000 tons, yet the columns were proved by actual test to be capable of sustaining fourteen times the weight imposed upon it. There is no probability that this structure, at least, will ever require the services of the Sanitary Squad, to inspect its safety.

The interior of the building is in perfect keeping with the exterior, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is to be used. The whole of the building is to be occupied by the owners, Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO., in the various departments of their business. The first three stories will be used for sale and show rooms, and the remainder for manufacturing purposes. The first story, intended as a sales-room for jewelry and silver ware, is fitted up in the most original, chaste and elegant style. It is 20 feet high, 45 feet wide and 90 feet long. The floor is of Italian marble, of uniform color, and laid in oblong tiles, closely jointed, so as to present the appearance of one solid sheet of marble. The counters, of which there are ten or a dozen, are also of polished Italian marble, with panneled sides, handsomely moulded, and neatly carved brackets supporting the tops. On the top of each counter is a glass case of the usual pattern for the exhibition of jewelry. The novel and striking feature of this room, however, is the cabinet-work of the large show-cases at either side, and of the grand stairway in the rear leading to the second story. These are composed entirely of ebony and gold, and present a striking and beautiful contrast to the white marble floor, and the still whiter ceiling overhead. The cases are modeled after the Grecian style, surmounted with arches, and presenting a bold and classic appearance. The front windows and doorway are also inclosed in cabinet work of the same general style as the cases. The two windows fronting on Broadway, together with one on Prince-street, are composed of single panes of glass, manufactured in Paris expressly for this store. They are the largest ever made, being 14 feet 8 inches in height, by 9 feet 2 inches in width. Over the marble steps of the grand stairway, in the rear is a colossal mirror inclosed in a frame of ebony and gilt, in keeping with the other wood-work of the room. The newels of the stairway are surmounted with antique bronze statues of the size of life. Two rows of marble Corinthian columns, about 12 feet apart, run the whole length of the room from the door to the stairway. Between these columns are four large bronze chandeliers of an entirely new and most elegant pattern, designed by Mr. BALL and manufactured by the men in his employ. At each end of the counters are also gas fixtures of novel and ingenious patterns.

The second story is occupied as an exhibition and salesroom of fancy goods, bronzes, clocks, marble statuary and paintings. This room is a perfect gallery of art, the contents of which it would be useless to attempt to describe. It is proper, however, to state here, that the store opens with an entirely new stock of goods in every department, and many novelties are to be found not hitherto seen in this country. The third floor is occupied as a salesroom for chandeliers and gas-fittings of all descriptions.

The three upper stories, used for manufacturing purposes, are entirely disconnected from the stories below, having an entrance of their own on Prince-street by means of a winding staircase. The first of these stories is used for the manufacture of jewelry, and the second and third for silverware. The floors of each story, together with the stairways leading to them, are of marble, the lathings of the ceiling are of iron, and, in fact, everything connected with the building is strictly fireproof. The building is heated throughout with steam. The machinery in the manufacturing department is carried by an engine of 30-horse power, located under the pavement in Prince-street. In the basement is an immense burglar-proof safe, made of chilled iron, 45 feet long by 24 feet in width, and 12 feet high. This is designed for the storage of plate and other valuables belonging to the customers of the house during their absence from the City in the Summer months.

On the top of the building is stationed the colossal gold eagle, with spread wings, so long the emblem and trade-mark of this house. Over the pediment of the portico is also a smaller eagle of the same pattern—the same bird, with the addition of a new coat of feathers, that has guarded the entrance to BALL, BLACK & CO.'S for twenty years. The entire cost of the store, including the fitting up of the interior, was not far from $175,000. It was designed by the well-known architects, Messrs. KELLUM & SON, who superintended its construction throughout. As an architectural success, it stands unrivalled in this City of marble fronts, and adds another to the long list of happy combinations of beauty and utility which characterize the designs of these eminent artists.

Coroners' Inquests.

A BOY KILLED ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon by Coroner GAMBLE, at No. 21 Irving-place, upon the body of EUGENE H. KELLY, a lad ten years of age, son of JAMES KELLY, Esq., Receiver of Taxes, who was run over by a Third-avenue Railroad car, near Fifteenth-street, on Saturday morning. It appeared from the testimony that deceased was playing with another boy, who offended him in some manner, and he went to a dirt heap alongside the track and obtained a stone to throw at his companion. Just at that moment a car came along and the lad attempted to get out of its way by passing before the horses. In doing so he fell, and the car passed over him, killing him almost instantly. The car was going very slowly at the time, and the accident would seem to have been unavoidable. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, but notwithstanding that no want of care was shown on the part of the driver, attached to it the following advice: "while they had no disposition to attribute neglect to the Company, they cannot forbear the suggestion, that prudent and careful drivers should hereafter in all cases be selected."

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

SARAH DUNN, an Irish girl, 15 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday, in consequence of having been burned on the 25th inst., by the explosion of a fluid lamp.... JAMES DEE, an Irishman, 41 years of age, lately residing at No. 550 First-avenue, was found drowned on Saturday, in the East River. He had been missing for nearly a week.... On Friday last, ANDREW R. D. LATHROP, a boy 9 years of age, son of Mr. RICHARD D. LATHROP, residing at No. 167 Madison-avenue, was drowned while bathing with a companion near the village of Cleopenville.... THOMAS LAVERY, a fireman on board the steamship *Great Eastern*, fell on Friday night through an aperture in the wheel house, and struck his head with such violence against one of the buckets of the paddle, that concussion of the brain was produced and he died on Saturday morning. Deceased was 30 years of age, and a native of England.... Another man was drowned late on Friday night by falling overboard from the *Great Eastern*. He is supposed to have been of the crew who was intoxicated at time of the accident. The body has not yet been recovered, neither has the name of the deceased been ascertained, as several of the crew are absent on leave and he may have been one of them.... The body of the man who was killed on Friday night near 79th-street by a Hudson River Railroad train has not as yet been identified. Deceased was about 40 years of age and wore a good suit of black clothing. His shirt collar was marked "S. S. CLAPP."... PATRICK MCCARRELL, residing at No. West Twenty-eighth-street, was accidentally killed on Saturday afternoon while passing along West-street, near Jackson, by coming in contact with a heavy piece of timber.... A woman, named MARY KIERNAN, was fatally injured on Saturday evening, from having been run over by a horse and wagon. She lived in Forty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, but was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where her death resulted soon after the accident. Coroners JACKMAN and GAMBLE held inquests in each of the above cases.

Fires.

IN A PLANING MILL, CAP MANUFACTORY AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE—LOSS $50,000.

The steam saw-mill of Mr. GEORGE TURGOT, in Eighteenth street, near Avenue A, was totally destroyed on Saturday evening. The fire is supposed to have been caused by friction of the machinery, and it extended to BURROUGHS & BARR'S staircase factory, on the rear of the adjoining lot, and thence to the carriage house and stables in front, owned by J. J. VAN PELT. Mr. TURGOT'S loss is about $12,000; insured for $8,000. Mr. VAN PELT'S loss on building and stock is estimated at $12,000.... About 8 o'clock on the same evening, the three upper stories of the building No. 49 Broadway were burnt through. The top floor was occupied by Mr. GUION, dealer in furs; loss $2,000. The two next below by PEARS & SON, cap manufacturers; loss $8,000. C. WATSON, dealers in hats and hatters' goods, kept the first floor and basement. His stock was damaged by water to the extent of $10,000. The building can scarcely be repaired short of $6,000. It, as well as the stock it contained, are said to have been insured. MARTIN BATES & SON, dealers in hatters' goods, at No. 51 adjoining, suffered some damage to their stock by water. In returning from the fire the members of Nos. 14 and 20 engine companies engaged in a riot at the corner of Liberty-street. Bricks were thrown and pistols discharged, but the disgraceful scene was stopped by the police before material injury had been inflicted by the combatants.... Soon after the occurrence of the Broadway fire, another happened at No. 67 Liberty-street, in the second floor on the premises of CHARLES R. DEXTER, whose loss will reach $2,000; insured. T. M. TITUS & CO., dealers in Yankee notions, in the same building, had his stock damaged about $600; insured. BERNARD MCMARTIN, occupant of the upper part of the building, sustained a loss of $1,500; insured. MACY & JENKINS, liquor and wine-dealers, on the first floor and basement suffered about $200 damage; insured. G. LEWIS, jr., owns the building. It was not materially damaged, and is insured.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Officers interested in learning the result of "the gun-boat experiment" in the United States Navy, have collected the different reports forwarded by Captains of that class of vessels now doing duty on foreign stations. The *Narragansett* and *Wyoming* in the Pacific, the *Mohican* on the African station, the *Iroquois* in the Mediterranean, and the *Saginaw* in China are described as having proved perfectly satisfactory, surpassing, in many cases, ships of a larger size in speed and usefulness. The *Pawnee* and *Dacotah* are also favorably reported of, so far as they can be judged at present; and, indeed, of all the gun-boats built for the navy, the *Seminole*, about to sail for Brazil, is the only one which does not seem to have answered the Department's expectations.

The addition of vessels to the United States Navy, from June, 1850, to June, 1860, was as follows: 6 first-class screw-steamers, 20,343 tons; 5 second-class do., 10,507 tons; 7 third-class do., 6,908 tons; 9 third-class side-wheel steamers, (7 of which were purchased) about 4,500 tons; 2 screw tenders, and one sailing bark, about 1,000 tons; in all, 30 vessels, 52,258 tons. These ships are either in commission, or in a position to be prepared for sea at very short notice.

The United States ship *Release*, laden with stores, ammunition and provisions, for the Home and Pacific squadrons, was formally put in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She will leave this port on Monday or Tuesday next for Aspinwall, whence she is to return in a couple of months. The officers of the *Release* are, Lieut.-Commanding, GEO. W. HARRISON; Lieutenants, J. W. BANFORD, G. H. BIER, and J. S. SKERRETT; Purser's Clerk, BLOSSOEVE.

The steamer *Bibb* is now ready to sail with the corp of scientific gentlemen who have been ordered to report on the coming eclipse of the sun off the coast of Labrador, British America.

Recruiting is vigorously carried on at all the army stations at present, notwithstanding the efficient condition of the several regiments. In 1859, for the first time in twelve years, the "regulation number" of soldiers was registered on the books of the Secretary of War. Just now the mounted service is getting more men than the Infantry. It will scarcely be credited, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that of *twenty thousand* persons who applied for enlistment last year *only eighteen hundred* were physically qualified for admission. The average number of candidates accepted is one in every nine who apply; each rendezvous sends over to Governor's Island monthly about 60 recruits, or from 160 to 200 in all. Within a few months 350 soldiers from this station and 200 from Newport have been sent to the West, and requisitions from New-Mexico and other departments, for reinforcements, are daily expected.

The periodical changes in administration of the recruiting service are now taking place, and new officers will have been appointed to the majority of the rendezvous before the 4th of July. Lieut. WINDER, Capt. GIBBS, and Lieut. SWEENEY are at the head of the enlisting officers in this City at present.

Additional advices from the Rio Grande City, *via* Brownsville, represent the four companies of United States cavalry as totally inadequate to protect American citizens from the satellites of CORTINAS. No orders, however, for sending extra forces there have as yet been issued.

The barracks at Carlisle, Penn., are said to be at present garrisoned by as fine a lot of mounted troops as the United States army contains. They are daily drilled in the use of all the weapons allotted to cavalry.

Recruiting for the navy is stopped. Until further instructions are received, no persons will be accepted save those holding Government contract or "good conduct" discharges. The cause of this is supposed to be want of funds, and the present satisfactory supply of men on board receiving ships.

The Navy Department has detached from the steam frigate *Niagara* several master's mates and ordered midshipmen to replace them.

The Japanese Embassy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am your "constant reader;" and, generally speaking, your acquiescent reader. I hope that my constancy and general acquiescence will earn me the privilege of making an exception or two to your Thursday article, entitled "Too liberal by half." I think, on the contrary, the presentation mentioned was the full and just complement of our liberality. It seems to me that unless we desire that *all* the nations of the East should become mere subjugated provinces of Western Europe, to be ruled and taxed, fleeced and overpowered by the pro-consuls of England and France, it is an advisable and a Christian act to instruct the Japanese in the means of national self-defence.

The tendency of European aggressiveness in the East during the last century has been, under various and flimsy pretexts, sometimes of commerce, sometimes of extending civilization and Christianity. Oh Religion! what crimes are committed in thy name, to prostrate all native governments and with them that sense of independence which is the basis of firm national character, while the pro-consuls of a foreign people use their delegated position to carry the concerned wealth of eastern countries to enrich foreign capitals—conduct which appears to me not very different in principle from Grecian piracy in the time of Themistocles. Asiatics have been treated practically as if they had no rights which Europeans were bound to respect.

Dr. TYNG once made the remark (sad, but true!) that though there are (blessed be God!) innumerable Christians, there has not been as yet a Christian nation—i. e., a nation willing to do to other and weaker nations what it desires for itself, when it has the power to exact what is unjust; certainly those nations of our day who are most boastful of their civilization and Christianity, and in the same breath of their Westworth and Armstrong guns and rifled cannon have indicated and do now by their conduct in China indicate that the international rights of Eastern people have no security in the moderation and self-restraint of the more powerful race. The latter have the giant's strength and are determined to use it like giants. The reflection is unavoidably suggested that when our Japanese visitors become sufficiently proficient in the English language to read modern history, as written even by Englishmen, they will find abundant reason for approving the "wisdom of their ancestors," and the present conservative statesmen of Japan will be provided with but too many arguments in favor of an exclusive policy.

Hitherto one half the globe has been made the outlying province of one or two nations inhabiting the other half. It seems to me, I confess, that true civilization now requires the proper balance of the world to be restored by fostering the maintenance of native Governments, (to be modelled, however, on principles of government and policy derived from our more enlightened experience,) and that can be accomplished only by training the natives to the use of those physical agencies by which aggression and cupidity can be steadily repelled. The history of the people whom the Embassy are now visiting will instruct them of the strong relation which subsists between gunpowder and national independence.

Yours, &c.,

B. W. KIRKHAM, No. 140 Broadway.

Obituary.

DEATH OF CHARLES GOODYEAR, ESQ.

Yesterday, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. CHARLES GOODYEAR died, after an illness, comparatively brief, and which until a day or two past was not anticipated to be of fatal termination. He was born in New-Haven, December 29, 1800. His father, AMASA GOODYEAR, was a manufacturer of hardware, who was subsequently well known in Philadelphia, as a flourishing merchant in that business.

From that time Mr. GOODYEAR, (the deceased) has been very constantly before the public in connection with the manufacture of articles of all kinds, to a door mat or a child's toy, out of India Rubber. His great discovery was the vulcanization of rubber. This, in connection with other improvements, led to his taking out, at various times, no less than sixty patents, some have involved him in most expensive law-suits.

The Trip of the Great Eastern.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, now ready at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, contains a full Narrative of the First Voyage of the *Great Eastern*, with scientific details of her performance at sea, her machinery, equipments, &c., by "Tubal-Cain," the Special Correspondent of the TIMES on board the Great Ship.

Price, Four Cents per copy.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER STYLES.
We have now on hand an immense variety of all the latest styles of Summer
CASSIMERE SUITS,
GOSSAMER FLANNEL SUITS,
CLOTH DE LAINE SUITS,
PADDED LINEN SUITS,
DUCK SUITS,
DRAB D'ETE SUITS,
LUSTRE SUITS,
BATHING SUITS,
YACHTING SUITS, &c., &c.
and a complete stock in every variety of latest styles of Ties, Cravats, Summer Under Wear, Shirts, &c., &c., all of which being manufactured with great taste, will be sold at the lowest figures.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT.—Young lawyers, before engaging in practice, would do well to have a carefully prepared Phrenological Chart made out, from which they may learn how to direct their powers to the best advantage, to overcome diffidence and sensitiveness, and to understand exactly the sphere or place in life they can best fill. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, gives charts with full written description of character daily.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

A physician, in a good location in Brooklyn, having a practice of about $1,300 a year, and increasing, being obliged from ill health to leave, will sell horse, carriage and furniture, (the good will of the practice being included without charge,) for about $600, their first cost. Address or apply to A. B. BARNETT, No. 18 Liberty-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Beware of diarrhea, dysentery, and other fatal epidemics of the Summer. By keeping the bowels regular with HOLLOWAY'S Tonic Aperient Pills, all danger will be avoided; even in the last stages of these disorders they will effect a speedy cure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Removal.
BALL, BLACK & CO., in vacating their old premises, corner Broadway and Murray sts., will close for a few days preparatory to opening their new store, corner of Broadway and Prince sts., of which due notice will be given.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S.T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Notice to News Dealers, Booksellers, and those desiring to commence in the trade. The undersigned will furnish newspapers, books, magazines, and reading matter on sale to parties along the line of the Hudson River and New York Central Railroads, and Northern New England.

Goods will not be sent by steamboat, but by Lightning Railroad trains.

No combination of other dealers can prevent me from procuring the weekly Papers, as the publishers will not permit their agents to retard their circulation.

New-York Dailies, and many of the Weeklies forwarded by the 6:30 morning train. Address L. N. SHEAR, News Dealer, No. 41 Park Row, New-York.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

The $1 50 Shirt,
ZEPHYR GAUZE UNDER-SHIRT
and
BEST LINEN DRAWERS,
Wholesale or retail. Prices low.
PERREGO'S POPULAR STORES,
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 361 Broadway.

Spurious Imitations of "Artusairon, or Cream of Tartar Substitute," having been put into market, we hereby caution the public against purchasing the dangerous adulterations.

None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark, "Artusairon."
SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.,
Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., N. Y.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation, say Prof. O. J. WOOD'S Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal*. Sold by all Druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

If anything was needed to prove the superiority of EDGE'S FIREWORKS, the fact that all dealers, both great and small, hang out their banners inscribed with letters large and bold, "Edge's Fireworks," would effectually settle the matter. Purchasers should therefore send their orders to EDGE'S Depot, Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, where they will be sure of obtaining EDGE'S genuine work.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF ACCIDENTS AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Meyer's Miraculous VERMIN DESTROYER.
Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Mice, Garden Insects, Ants, Roaches and Water Bugs. Principal Depot, No. 512 Broadway. Sold by all respectable druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

"The Fourth."—STRANGERS AND CITIZENS will find Prof. FOWLER at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway every day this week, to make Phrenological examinations. His Cabinet always open, and free to visitors.

White's Excursion Hats
FOR THE YOUTH.
No one thinks of starting upon a pleasure trip without first purchasing one of WHITE'S HATS, at No. 216 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"They are the favorites for families."—*Times*.
"We prefer them for family use."—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKITT, [illegible] & CO.'S,
No. 281 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot, No. 25 Platt-st.

The Great Eastern sits for her Photograph.—The first photographs of the monster ship, taken in the United States, on exhibition, and proofs for sale, at the Root gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KING—LEWIS.—On Castleton Hill, Staten Island, on Wednesday, June 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jared B. Flagg, of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, AUDLEY MAXWELL KING, of Colonel's Island, Ga., to KATE, eldest daughter of Robt. A. Lewis, late of Savannah, Ga.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this City, on Saturday, June 30, suddenly, at 12 M., EUGENE HENRY, aged 10 years and 21 days, youngest son of James and Margaret Kelly.

His funeral will take place, from the residence of the family, No. 21 Irving-place, this (Monday) afternoon, July 2, at 4 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STORER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 1, EMILY LOUISA, infant daughter of Albert and Louisa Burrit Storer, aged 3 months and 14 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 9 East 33d st.

GOODYEAR.—In this City, on Sunday, July 1, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, of gout, CHARLES GOODYEAR, aged 59 years.

The friends of the deceased are invited to be present, without further notice, at his funeral, which will take place, at the residence of his son, Charles Goodyear, Jr., New-Haven, Conn., on July 3, at 3 o'clock.

LATHROP.—In [illegible], Delaware County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 28, ANDREW RICHARD DOWNER, youngest son of Richard D. and Jane R. Lathrop, of this City.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 167 Madison-av., at 3 o'clock on Monday, July 2. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MILNOR.—At Holly Nook, on Saturday, June 30, JOHN HENRY STEPHENS, infant son of Charles F. and Susan E. Milnor, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of his father and grandfather, Mr. John Henry Stephens, of Newark, are invited to attend the funeral, at the above place, on Tuesday, July 3, at 12 o'clock M. The steamboat *Long Branch* will leave the foot of Robinson st. at 7½ o'clock A. M. and return at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Thompson's Landing.

ELY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 1, ELIZA N., wife of Elias H. Ely, Esq., aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 50 West 37th-st., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 3. The remains of deceased will be interred at Lyme, Conn.

STEVENS.—In Volatie, N. Y., on Thursday, June 28, JOEL STEVENS, aged 72 years, late of Charleston, S. C.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 311, June 30, 1860.
51, 70, 73, 22, 10, 46, 20, 48, 74, 64, 35, 59, 37.
Class No. 312, June 30, 1860.
71, 38, 68, 52, 2, 62, 27, 66, 19, 33, 59, 4, 70.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 30, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS

WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN.
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 80 cents per yard	5 60
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	1 55
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
BRANCH OFFICE,
NO. 218 BROADWAY, MUSEUM BUILDING.
THREE EDITIONS DAILY.
1st at 2 P. M. Advertisements received until 12 M.
2d at 2½ P. M. Advertisements received until 1 P. M.
3d at 4 P. M. Advertisements received until 3 P. M.
Each edition on sale as above.
At the hours designated.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Notice is hereby given that the GREAT EASTERN will be prepared for the reception of visitors on TUESDAY, July 3, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 6 in the evening.
P. S.—The price of admission is fixed at One Dollar each for adults, and Fifty Cents for children under 12 years of age.
By order of the Directors,
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

FOURTH OF JULY.
Don't burn yourself, but if you do, use DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, and if it does not cure you quicker than anything else do not pay for it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $9 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $13 to $35; cake baskets, $4 to $6; casters, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $3 to $12; forks and spoons, $4 to $5 per dozen; napkin rings, butter dishes, waiters, &c., at the store of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WHEELER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. References given to the most respectable persons in this City who were cured by this medicine. Agent No. 133 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONSPIRATOR OF CORDOVA,
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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.
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THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

NEW BOOKS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
Part 9 of
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
Price 15 cents.
The first section, containing 200 pages, free by mail, $1.
Single parts, containing 32 pages, free by mail, 15 cents.
ALSO READY:
Part 8 of
CASSELL'S POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY.
Price 15 cents.
Sections 1 and 2, containing 128 pages each, free by mail, for 60 cents each.
Single copies, free by mail, 15 cents each.
AGENTS WANTED—In cities, towns and villages.
Apply to CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED
in all parts of the country, to sell
THE LIFE
OF
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
(The only authentic and reliable edition.)
By J. W. SHEAHAN,
Editor of the Chicago Times.
With a fine Portrait.
One Vol. 12mo., 500 pages. Price cloth, $1.
Liberal inducements offered.
For full particulars, address GEO. W. ELLIOTT, care of HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL BUST IS A CAPITAL thing for learners. Price, delivered at any part of the City, $1 25. FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway.

CIRCULATION
OF
THE NEW-YORK SUN.

The following table shows the number of copies of the NEW-YORK SUN printed and circulated each day during the month of JUNE, 1860; and, also, the number of readers, estimating five readers to each paper printed:

Day.	No. of Copies.	No. of Readers.	Date.	No. of Copies.	No. of Readers.
June 1	63,360	316,800	June 16	63,840	319,200
June 2	62,880	314,400	June 18	63,840	319,200
June 4	63,360	316,800	June 19	64,320	321,600
June 5	63,120	315,600	June 20	64,320	321,600
June 6	63,600	318,000	June 21	64,080	320,400
June 7	64,560	322,800	June 22	63,840	319,200
June 8	64,560	322,800	June 23	63,600	318,000
June 9	64,560	322,800	June 25	63,360	316,800
June 11	64,800	324,000	June 26	63,360	316,800
June 12	65,280	326,400	June 27	63,360	316,800
June 13	64,800	324,000	June 28	63,360	316,800
June 14	64,320	321,600	June 29	63,360	316,800
June 15	64,320	321,600	June 30	63,360	316,800

TOTAL CIRCULATION 1,661,520
AVERAGE CIRCULATION, PER DAY 63,905
TOTAL READERS 8,307,600
AVERAGE READERS, PER DAY 319,523

City and County of New-York, ss.—Abner F. Joy, being duly sworn before me, a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York, did depose and say that he is chief counter in the office of the *New-York Sun* newspaper, and that the contents of the foregoing statement of the daily circulation of said newspaper are true.
ABNER F. JOY.
Sworn to before me, the 30th day of June, 1860.
JAMES G. COOPER,
Commissioner of Deeds.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS
FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as "KNAPP'S ROOT BEER" is made, is put up in bottles at 25c. and 50c. and $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 260 gallons of the beer. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail Druggists.

FOURTH OF JULY.
Many are apt to get the dysentery, diarrhea, or colic about this time. Use Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. It will cure you, and only cost 25 cents. No pay if it ever fails, no matter how bad you are. Sold by all the druggists.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms, No. 508 Broadway.

FANS! PARIS FANS!
New and beautiful styles just received and for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TORREY'S PATENT
FOUR MINUTE
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.
These popular Freezers, that have been newly improved since last season, are decidedly the most rapid and perfect freezers in use.
Being constructed on strictly scientific principles, they are both simple and effective.
Plain directions for use, and several valuable recipes for making ice-cream and water-ices accompany each Freezer.
For sale at the leading furnishing stores.
SIZES AND PRICES.

3 quarts	$2 50	8 quarts	$6
4 quarts	3 00	14 quarts	7
6 quarts	4 60	20 quarts	10

P. S.—A liberal discount to the trade.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer and Patentee,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

A NEW PATENT
SELF-TESTING PRESERVE JAR.
The subscriber is now prepared to offer the public what has so long been needed, viz.: A preserve can or jar that will give certain indication whether the fruit contained therein has been properly prepared, and can be depended on to keep before the same can have time to ferment and thus ruin the contents, for both fruit and sugar in such cases are wasted.
It is almost incredible the amount of materials lost either by jars constructed on wrong principles, or for want of care in doing up the fruit, and which heretofore could not be detected in time to remedy the difficulty.
Trade supplied on liberal terms.
EDWARD P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

529 BROADWAY, 529
New-York.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
THE BEAUTIFUL ELLIPTIC
SEWING MACHINE.
THE NEW IMPROVED SHUTTLE MACHINE.
Manufactured by GEO. B. SLOAT & CO.
And for sale at wholesale and retail at prices unsurpassed for so elegantly-finished machines, and accompanied with a perfect and full guarantee of their efficiency. Good agents wanted.
LEWIS F. BEERS, No. 529 Broadway, New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS.—For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most agreeable tonic ever offered, as well as the most agreeable [illegible] and are a certain preventive [illegible] and fever. For sale everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JULY 3,
At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.

An invoice of genuine imported champagne, consisting of:

49 baskets Grape Leaf, quarts.
8 baskets Grape Leaf, pints.
12 baskets Grape Leaf, half pints.
19 baskets Deligny, pints.
18 baskets Hungarian Leon, quarts.
6 baskets Hungarian Leon, pints.
20 baskets Imperial, quarts.
10 baskets Imperial, pints.

We guarantee the above Wines are of the first quality, and warranted genuine, being balance of consignment from the importers. Samples on morning of sale. To insure their genuineness they will be delivered from the warehouse of the importers.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at public auction, on (this day) MONDAY, at the private residence of R. Benjamin Cornell, Esq., No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, viz.: Rosewood 7-octave pianoforte; elegant drawing-room suites; pier and mantel mirrors; carpets, book-cases, etageres, extension-table buffet; China, glass and silver ware; rosewood chamber furniture, &c. For further particulars see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on MONDAY, July 2, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

An importer's stock of valuable old wines, brandies, cigars, etc., all of which are represented to be of fine quality and comprising many of the most favorite brands in this market, viz.: Hennessey's, Otards, Marseilles, and other cognacs, pale, brown and golden sherries, from the leading houses of Cadiz and London; ports, champagnes, clarets, rums, gins, whiskys, etc., etc., in cases, demijohns and casks.

N. B. Also, a special consignment from first hands of extra old and choice wines, viz.: Madeira, 30 years old and cannot be excelled in New-York; ports, imported in glass from Oporto direct; extra choice Malmsley Madeira, very old and rich; brandies, different vintages; sherries, do. do.; rum 12 years old, very choice; Bourbon whiskies, cordials, clarets of 1848, champagnes, hocks (1846,) etc., etc. We are authorized to state that the owners guarantee this stock to be of the finest possible quality and pure in every respect and of the precise vintage represented, and will hereby hold themselves responsible for any departure from the guarantee. Our friends and the public will find in this sale the finest quality of goods.

Also, about 42,000 Havana cigars, of the finest grade, in ⅛, ¼, 1-10, ⅛, 1-5 boxes, well seasoned and warranted sound in every respect, of the following established brands, viz.: La Piccolomini, Zarzuela, Cotton Plant, Concha, Seneca do., Victoria, Caroba Maraca, La Empressa, Cabanas Breods, Tigara, most of which are represented to us to cost over $30 per M. to import.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday, July 2,) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Shares.		Shares.	
50 Chatham Bank	$25	3 St. Nicholas B'k	$100
60 Chi. & N. W. R.	100	30 Metropolitan Ins	100
20 Firemen's Trust Ins	110	12 Standard Ins	50
30 Wash. Mar. Ins	100	20 Grocers' Ins	50
10 Bank of Commerce	100	8 Lamar Ins Co	100
20 Home Insurance	100	12 Knick'r Ins	40
20 Artisans' Ins	100	10 North Am Ins	50
30 Irving Insurance	25	28 B'klyn Cent. R. R.	50
60 Wall-st. Ins Co	20	80 Rutgers Ins. Co	25
30 Jefferson Ins Co	30	7 Resolute Ins. Co	100
20 Equitable Loan As.	100		

$10,000 Tevorton Coal and R. R. 1st mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R., 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 8 per cent. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 9. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

JOHN T. AUCHINCLOSS, Auctioneer.
JOHN T. AUCHINCLOSS WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, July 2, at 10½ A. M., at sales-room No. 43 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich, household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; marble top bureaus, washstands, tête à têtes, chairs, quartette tables, mattresses, bedsteads, wardrobes, and a large assortment of clocks. The sale will commence with a good assortment of second hand furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SLOOP YACHT VONITA AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange the sloop yacht VONITA, her tackle apparel and furniture, 46 tons measurement, length 65 feet, beam 2? feet, about one year old, built by Mallory, of Mystic Bridge, Conn.; and is well found in sails, &c. The above yacht lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. For particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A double matched team of black carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 8 and 9 years old; long tails, kind and gentle in all harness, very stylish drivers and excellent saddle-horses; sold only for want of use. Also, set light silver-mounted harness, nearly new; also, saddle and bridle.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid black Vermont Morgan mare; fast, has trotted in 3 minutes; has no superior under the saddle; is 8 years old, gentle, and is warranted sound. Sold for want of use only. Also, a fine gig, in good order.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, Aug 1, 1860, the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown depôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ONE HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in order for the reception of guests. The house is situated near the Sound, with a beautiful grove attached. Visitors will find this a cool retreat. A good table, safe bathing and no musquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catherine slip every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and the LONG ISLAND at 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—A good stable attached to the House.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.

Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.
THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, IS OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Good rooms or furnished cottages may be engaged at No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York, or at the hotel.

Stages from the house meet the Long Island Railroad cars at Jamaica.

Two hours from New-York.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This large and commodious establishment will be opened for Summer board on the 3d of July. Some choice suites of rooms, and several most desirable single rooms, may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island; a delightful Summer retreat, affording rare facilities for gunning, fishing and sailing; is now open for the reception of visitors. Trains leave Brooklyn (South Ferry) for Thompson's Station at 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., where stages are always in readiness. ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. Express train on Saturday evenings for Schooley's Mountain, leaving Courtlandt-st., 5:10 P. M. On the 3d, one at the same hour.

D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N J., intend having the first grand hop of the season, July 5. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

N. B.—Mr. LEWIS LELAND, of the Metropolitan Hotel, N.Y., has connected himself with the House.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad depôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHURE MAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The grounds, comprising about six acres and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large two-story rural Gothic, 56 feet by 45, built within the last five years in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c.

The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston,) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.

For further particulars apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York;
or to
CHARLES FAIRBANKS, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR LEASE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The cottage, improvements, and 5½ acres of ground, situated in the township of Middletown, midway between the first and second Beaches, near the Purgatory Rock, and having an ocean front of 600 feet. The cottage is distant 2½ miles from the Newport Post office. This property is very attractive, and possesses many comforts and advantages for a Summer residence. It will be shown to any gentleman desiring to purchase or lease—on Thursdays, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; and it is parted with simply because the proprietor has accepted a post of duty which calls him to a distant part of the country. Possession given on the 1st of November next. If leased, it will be let thoroughly and completely furnished. Address Rev. Dr. BAUCH, Box No. 843 Post-office, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, NEAR THE NARROWS—A large airy house, beautifully situated, commanding a water view of many miles in extent, including Amboy, Sandy Hook, the light ship, and over Coney Island almost to Rockaway.

The house contains 14 bedrooms, large and small, and 21 other rooms, including closets, pantries, laundry, kitchen, wine, milk and other basement rooms.

The stable is large, and has three living rooms for coachman, &c.

The beauties and advantages of this place cannot well be given in an ordinary advertisement, and to be appreciated it must be seen.

The property will be sold for much less than its value.

For terms and other particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh, F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished, premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DWELLING house, gardener's house, carriage and green-houses, together with 26 acres of good land under a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. This property is situated on Prospect-st., between the thriving villages of Orange and Bloomfield, and is within three or four minutes' walk of the Watsessing Station of the New-York and Bloomfield Railroad, and one mile from the Brick Church Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession given immediately. Apply to
J. B. CORNELL, No. 139 Centre-st. New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¼ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET—SITUATED on Highland, near Riverdale av., about five-eighths of a mile from the Depôt; moderately built and partially furnished. There are two and a half acres of ground, beautifully laid out, a garden full of flowers, berries, grapevines, vegetables, &c. A fine stable and carriage house on the place. For full particulars, apply at No. 2 New-st., basement office, New-York City.

TO LET ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—One of the most beautiful places on the east bank, embracing a very large and spacious mansion, furnished, with the grounds attached, together with use of stable, carriage house, &c.; 40 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. For full particulars address Box No. 4,194 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE; one of the most desirable places in the village; the house in the very best order; the barn and other outbuildings in perfect order, the garden stocked with choice fruit. Terms made to suit. Possession at any time. Inquire of Mrs. E. G. GILLESPIE, on the premises, White Plains.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one third of a mile from the depôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, IF DESIRED—A pleasant residence at New-Brunswick, N. J., within four minutes' walk of the railroad. Apply to WARREN HARDENBERG, New-Brunswick, or No 58 Wall-st. Rent $300, including commutation ticket to New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO let, (furnished if required,) at Scarsdale 23½ miles from the City, on the Harlem Railroad, within five minutes' walk of the Station. Store house and five acres of land. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 83 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—A SNUG house, with about ¾ of an acre of land on Franklin-av., New-Brighton. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD T. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As Improved for 1859.
WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.

The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.

The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.

Sole Agent for the United States,
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware.
No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee, thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver
In the World.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS. No. 92 Maiden-lane, N. Y. AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board at No. 246 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; front parlor and bedroom on second floor, and back parlor on second floor, with closets, bath, &c. Rooms furnished; superior location. References given and required. Apply as above. Private family.

BOARDING.—HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF 28th st. and Broadway. Citizens and strangers can now obtain cool airy rooms for the Summer, permanent or transient. The house is now newly refitted and furnished; very desirable rooms insured to families, and large single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 35 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a handsomely-furnished room with board in a private family, by applying at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with a pleasant, well-furnished room in a house overlooking the river. Family private. References required. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

BOARD IN HARLEM.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board in a private family can be had in 129th-st., third house West of 3d av. Communications to the City by boat or cars.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMMER, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

FRONT PARLORS AND BEDROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife with partial board. The rooms have every convenience for comfort. Apply at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

WANTED—A LARGE UNFURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, communicating either with or without board, in an agreeable, private family, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, QUIET, Box 103, *Times* office.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO A small family in a large brown-stone private house—all of the floor above the parlors, including kitchen, water-closet, &c. Rent $28 a month to May. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 163 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WASHINGTON Heights, Hudson River, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chamber-st. The River-side house is now open for the reception of guests. This house is most conveniently located on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a magnificent view of the river; excellent bathing, boating and fishing. Accommodations for horses and carriages. The cars and steamboat stop in front of the place, 152d-st. Station. Application for rooms can be made at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th av. and 22d st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—AT A NEW PRIVATE house, beautifully situated, with a commanding view of the bay and ocean, three miles distant from the State House or centre of the town, and two miles from the beach, having five lodging rooms. For further particulars, address CHARLES T. HAZARD, Newport, R. I.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD during the Summer months in a pleasant, healthy situation on the banks of the Hudson river, where there is a good shore for bathing, and where they will be conveyed to and from the landing at Milton without charge. For terms and other particulars, address JOHN E. LAWSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

BOARD AT GLEN COVE.—FAMILIES WISHING the comforts of a Summer residence can find desirable accommodations immediately, in the house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove steamboat landing. Three lines of stages pass the door daily. Address
CHARLES W. CARPENTER, Glen Cove, L. I.

TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON, two furnished rooms, in the house of a private family, convenient to the depot. Board can be had if desired.—Apply to W. WILLIAMS, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ON THE Hudson, at or below Tarrytown, by a gentleman taking breakfast and tea, wife, baby, and servant. Terms must be moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, in a private family; would prefer taking no small children. Accommodations for horses and carriage, if desired. Apply to GEO. D. KIMBER, Bayside-av., Flushing, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OR a few single persons can be accommodated with good board, pleasant place, &c., five minutes' walk from Mount Kisco Depôt, Harlem Railroad. J. F. HALL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of BOWERS, BECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All the general partners except FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, who retires, are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

S. D. BRADFORD, Special Partner.
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,
GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
FRANK C. HUNTINGTON,
H. BECKMAN GRAHAM, } General Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that we, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, of West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, HENRY BOWERS, Jr., of Yonkers, in Westchester county, in the state of New-York, GILBERT L. BECKMAN and HENRY BECKMAN GRAHAM, both of the City of New-York, and SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr., of Astoria, Queen's county, and State of New-York, whose several places of residence, at the present time, are as above stated, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, for the procurement and sale of Domestic Dry Goods, and other Merchandise, on Commission, and for dealing in merchandise generally upon commission, or otherwise, in the City of New-York.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "BOWERS, BECKMAN & BRADFORD, JR."

That the said SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, of West Roxbury, is the special partner, and has contributed TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash to the common stock and capital of the said limited partnership, and that the several other persons above named are the general partners.

That the said limited partnership is to commence on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and is to continue until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

S. D. BRADFORD,
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,
GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
S. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
H. BECKMAN GRAHAM.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between EDWIN SAUNDERS and IRA DIMOCK, under the firm of E. SAUNDERS & CO., New-York, and DIMOCK & SAUNDERS, Paterson, N. J., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. SAUNDERS (having purchased Mr. Dimock's interest) will continue the manufacture of all descriptions of sewing silks, more particularly "Patent Machine Twist" for sewing machines and tailors' use, under the style of E. SAUNDERS & CO., Paterson, N. J.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of RINGUET LEPRINCE & L. MARCOTTE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business shall be carried on as usual under the firm of L. MARCOTTE & CO., who are fully authorized to settle the business of the whole firm.

JULY 1, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COOPERAGE HERETOFORE carried on by DANIEL MAHAR and WILLIAM JOHNSON, is THIS DAY dissolved, June 30, 1860.
DANIEL MAHAR.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—MR. LEOPOLD SCHMIDT has this day been admitted a partner in our house.
NEW-YORK, 1st July, 1860. J. W. SCHMIDT & CO.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A THREE-story brown house in East 31st-st., near 4th-av., in perfect order. Apply to E. F. DELANCEY, Counsellor at Law, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER.
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
RIST INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c. &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $60, $100, $150, $185, $235, $260, $300, $345, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway. Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

$165.—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte, very little used, for $165; one 6½-octave piano, rosewood, for $100; one new melodeon 5-octaves, piano style, $70; one melodeon 6-octave, $85. J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $150.
Call and see them.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A SUPERB 7-OCTAVE round-cornered rosewood City made piano-forte of rich tone, carved legs and elegant finish. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 39th st., till Thursday next.

A. S. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Depôt;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 9th of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7¾ A. M. and 6 P. M. On and after July 9, three trains will be run daily each way.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

REMOVALS.

JUNE 27TH.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR WHOLESALE BUSINESS
TO
Nos. 380 and 382 BROADWAY,
Corner of White-st.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 596 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
TO
HARLEM.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE
leave
PECK SLIP
every hour from 7 A. M. to 8.15 P. M.
HARLEM
every hour from 6 A. M. to 7.15 P. M.,
Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Steamboats to High Bridge,
Stages for Mott Haven, Melrose,
Morrisania, Fremont and
West Farms,
will meet each boat at Harlem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.
1860. FOURTH OF JULY. 1860.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
EXCURSION TICKETS
will be sold on the
THIRD AND FOURTH OF JULY.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
For the 9 and 11 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. trains only.
RETURNING FROM PHILADELPHIA
on the 4th, 5th and 6th,
in any of the Way Trains of the Philadelphia and Trenton, and New-Jersey Railroad, or Camden and Amboy lines, commencing with the afternoon Trains of the 4th of July.
FARE, $4. From NEWARK $3 50.

NEWARK, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, NEW-BRUNSWICK and MILLSTONE.
INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS.

Given in all the Regular trains, and Excursion Tickets sold on the 3d and 4th of July for any place on the New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads, good to return on or before the 6th of July, in any of the Way Trains, as follows:

Newark and New-York, both ways	$0 40
Elizabeth and New-York, both ways	50
Rahway and New-York, both ways	60
New Brunswick and New-York, both ways	1 00
Millstone and New York, both ways	1 25
Millstone and Newark, both ways	1 00
Millstone and Elizabeth, both ways	75
Millstone and Rahway, both ways	75

New-Brunswick Excursion Tickets good for returning either way, in the Philadelphia Trains on the above days, except 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On the 4th of July an additional train will leave Newark for New-York at 9 P. M., returning at 9:30; and the 12 midnight train from New-York will be extended to Rahway.

EXCURSION TICKETS SOLD AT THE STATIONS ONLY.

AN EXTRA TRAIN
will leave New-Brunswick for Millstone at 12:25. Returning to New-Brunswick at 7:30 P. M.
JAMES W. WOODRUFF,
Assistant-Superintendent New-Jersey Railroad.
JERSEY CITY, June 15, 1860.

1860. GRAND FOURTH OF JULY 1776.
EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

The steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. F. CUSTIS will make the above excursion, WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1860. This will be the most delightful excursion of the day.

Glen Cove is a most beautiful Country Resort, on one of the finest bays of Long Island, where the best of accommodation can be found.

An excellent Band accompanies the boat.

TICKETS FOR THE EXCURSION .... 50 CENTS.

The steamer will leave 7th-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½; Amos-st., N. R., 8; Dey-st., 8¼; Morris Dock, Jersey City, 8¾; 10th st., E. R., 9½. Returning, land at 10th-st., E. R., Peck-slip, E. R., Jersey City, and Cortlandt-st., N. R.

FOURTH JULY
EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Giving a beautiful sail down the Lower Bay, a railroad trip through Monmouth County, and sea bathing at Long Branch, with six hours at the beach, and a return sunset sail to the City.

The large and splendid steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE will make the above excursion, leaving Christopher-st. Wharf at 8 o'clock A. M., Robinson-st. at 8½ A. M., and Pier No. 3 North River at 8¾ A. M., returning at sundown. Tickets for the excursion, $1; children under 12 years of age, half price; for which, apply at the office of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, corner of Fulton and Church sts., or on board the boat. Music on the boat.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

During the encampment of this well-known and justly celebrated Regiment, trains will run direct every half hour of the day, from Vanderbilt's Landing to the Encampment Station. The Regiment will parade and the Band perform at frequent intervals between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. Fare from New-York to the Encampment Station, 10 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New-York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New-York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depôt on the island.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION,
VIA CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

By 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines, from Pier No. 1, N. R. Tickets $4, good to return on or before Friday, July 6, in any of the lines except the 6 P. M.
IRA BLISS.
Agent.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS ON FOURTH JULY OVER LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—An Excursion Train will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4.

RUNNING THROUGH TO GREENPORT,
omitting all stops west of Hicksville, (except Jamaica.) Also omitting Jerusalem, Holbrook, Waverley, Bellport, Jamesport, Cutchogue and Hermitage, arriving at Greenport about noon.

Returning, leave Greenport at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., omitting some stops as above, and reaching Brooklyn early in the evening.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, ONE DOLLAR,
To all Points out and back.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN will also leave Greenport for Brooklyn, at 4.50 A. M., and running on the time of the Express Train, and making its stops, arriving in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Returning, leave Brooklyn at 3.30 P. M., making the stops of the Express Train going East.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, ONE DOLLAR,
From all Points to Brooklyn and back.
FIRE-WORKS IN THE CITY!

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold on the Mail Train for Brooklyn, at North Islip, and all points West, and on the 4.10 A. M. Syosset Train, coming to Brooklyn at half the Regular Fare.

Returning, leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for North Islip, and all intermediate stations, (Syosset excepted,) at 11½ o'clock, P. M., giving an opportunity to those in the country to witness the splendid display of Fireworks in New-York and Brooklyn, and reach home the same evening.

Trains will run as follows on the Fourth of July:

Leave Brooklyn, South Ferry, at 8 A. M., Excursion Train to Greenport, at reduced fare, omitting stops as above; 9 A. M. Train to Syosset; 10 A. M. Mail Train to Greenport; 3 30 P. M. Express Train to Greenport; 4 P. M. Train to Hempstead; 4 30 P. M. Train to Syosset; 6.45 P. M. Train to Jamaica; 11½ P. M. Train to North Islip. Regular Fare on all Trains except the above Excursion Trains. A. H. PALMER, Agent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH, WEST POINT AND COLDSPRING.—The large People's Albany-line steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, Capt. A. A. DYKEMAN, will leave foot of 12th-st., E. R., at 7; Chambers-st., 8; Spring-st., 8:15; Amos st., 8:30; and 30th st., 8:45 A. M., on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1860.

Arriving at Newburgh, about noon, in time to review the Regatta.

Also, passengers at West Point, in time to view fortifications, &c., arriving in New-York in time for the fireworks in the evening.

Nyer's Twelfth Regiment Band will accompany the boat. Fare, for the round trip, 75 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, commencing July 5. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st., Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.—THE STEAMBOAT CHICOPEE, with finely-furnished saloons, with or without barges; also, the HILLSIDE GROVE and CLIFFWOOD GROVE, are now open for excursion engagements to Sunday-School Societies, &c., on reasonable terms. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

GRAND EXCURSION TO NEW-HAVEN, JULY 4—By the steamer ELM CITY, from Pier No. 25 East River, at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Contains 100 acres, 70 tillable, the balance woodland; a good house, large barn, stable, cow-house, &c., on the premises; furniture in the house and stock on the farm will be sold very low for cash. Parties wishing minute particulars will address J. R. S., Box No. 370 Newark, N. J., Post-office.

N. B.—Plainfield is situated on N. J. Central Railroad, and one hour from the City of New-York.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near depôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT FOR $1,000 OR $1,200—By a small family without children, a high-stoop brown front house, in complete order and in a good neighborhood, between 14th and 34th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Possession on or before the 1st of 9th month. (September.) Address, stating particulars, A. J. B., No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 16.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A HOUSE, FURNISHED, IN TENTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $150 per month. Inquire of VANWINKLE & WINANS, No. 1 Pine-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf:
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.

Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FARE 50 CENTS.
To Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Steamer DANIEL DREW
leaves Jay-st. Pier, landing at 30th-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8¾ feet hold. Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
Length 103 feet; 16 feet beam, 4 feet hold, two high-pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 21 inches completely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7 45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5 15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4 00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 2, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 2, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 3, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 3, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 4, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 4, 6 A. M.
Wed'day, July 4, 6½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 4, 3 P. M.
Th'day, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 5, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 6, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sat'day, July 7, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only,) 2 P. M.	Saturday, July 7, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 8, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 7, 2 P. M. (Laura will leave R. B. and connect with H. L., 7th, 3 P. M.)
Monday, July 9, (connecting with Laura for Red bank only,) 3 P. M.	Monday, July 9, 7 A. M. (Laura will leave R. B. connecting with H. L., 9th, 3 P. M.)
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A. M.	

The LAURA will connect with this boat for the Ocean House and Long Branch passengers to Pleasure Bay; fare 35 cents. Way fare on the River 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Sunday R. B. J'y 1, 7 A. M.	Sunday, R. B. J'y 1, 3½ P. M.
Monday, July 2, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 2, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 3, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 3, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, July 4, 6 P. M.
Thursday, July 5, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 5, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 6, 8½ A. M.	Friday, July 6, 4 P. M.
Saturday, July 7, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, July 7, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 8, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 10, 12½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 10, 7 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Fare 35 cents. Way Fare on the River, 10 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. E. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on SUNDAY, July 1, and every day during the season except Saturdays. Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 cents. The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VALE, will leave Oliver-slip daily at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the HOUSATONIC R. R. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, E. R., on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, and on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 5½ o'clock.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Until July 9th, the steamer ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson st. (north side) daily, at 6¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.—See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat ORAGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The ORAGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 6 o'clock. Will leave Sag Harbor July 4, at 6 P. M., instead of 4.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON, STONY BROOK, HUNTINGTON'S STAGE LINES.—The steamer OCEAN WAVE leaves Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33 East River, THURSDAY, June 28, 11 A. M.; SATURDAY, June 30, 1 P. M.; TUESDAY, July 3, at 1 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860—The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. after June 6.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $8; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $15; on Gold, $30; Continuous Gum, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 585 Broadway, corner of Houston.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS. corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 Park-place, and at the offices of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
13 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

SAVINGS BANK.
Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. $205,271 36 was received from 3,974 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed.
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Pres.
G. S. CHAPIN, Sec.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the banking house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:
Chicago City, Municipal.
Chicago City, Water Loan.
Buffalo City, Water Loan.
Buffalo City, Municipal.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Also the interest on the New-York State Stock issued to the following Railroads:
Auburn and Rochester 5½ per cent.
Tonawanda Railroad 5½ per cent.
Schenectady and Troy Railroad 6 per cent.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 52 WALL-street, will pay interest on and after the 2d July, on the following securities, viz.:
Indiana State Bank Bonds.
Indiana Central Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine 1st Mortgage Bonds
Indianapolis Pittsburg and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due last October.
Washington County, Ohio.
Ross County, Ohio.
Town of Hamilton, Ohio.
Town of Marietta, Ohio.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio.

JULY INTEREST, 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, June 29, 1860.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of five per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of July next. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
W. R. VERMILYE, }
J. S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. CO., }
NO. 44 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y., June 28, 1860. }
THE STOCKHOLDERS, BONDHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting of all interested will be held at this office on FRIDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The object of this meeting will be to propose a reorganization of the Company, and it is important that a full attendance should be had. A. B. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING ELEVEN NOTES (SEE below,) having been obtained of us under a wrong statement and without consideration, all persons are forbid negotiating them, as the payment will be resisted. Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860.
GRÜNINGER & WIGAND.
Feb. 1, 1860—5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 months after date.
Amounts—$102, $55, $103 05, $103 55, $104 05, $104 55, $105 05, $105 55, $106 05, $106 55, $107 05, $107 55.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' }
CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 5 6 Broadway. }
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, July 10 will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO. —The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that a 2d installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 2d July, at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st. SAMUEL C. PAXSON, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860. }
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposal of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

FLORIDA INTEREST OF 1st JULY, 1860. —The interest Coupons of 1st proximo upon the Bonds of the State of Florida, and upon the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.
CHARLES H. AUSTIN, Treasurer of Florida.

OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CHICAGO, June 22, 1860. }
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due July 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after July 2.
GEO. BARNARD, President.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 31 Wall-st. }
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INCREASED capital stock of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company are requested to make their payments at the office of the Company with no delay. The books will be opened for the purpose until the 8th inst.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MISSOURI, }
CITY OF JEFFERSON, June 20, 1860. }
NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MISSOURI STATE Bonds are hereby notified that the semi-annual interest falling due thereon, on the 1st of July proximo, will be promptly paid at the Bank of Commerce in New York. A. W. MORRISON, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, maturing July 1 1860 will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 3 Bowling green, New-York.
G. KRISCHER, Treasurer.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, July 10, 1860. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE CORNER OF 4TH AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1860.—Interest Coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office on and after MONDAY, July 2. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST proximo on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. ATWOOD & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY, Ohio, bonds due July 1, 1860, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.— The Coupons due 1st of July 1860 on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CITY OF DAYTON, OHIO.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest due 1st July, 1860 on bonds of the City of Dayton will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office. ATWOOD & CO.

$20,000.—JERSEY CITY (N. J.) CORPORATION six per cent. Bonds, having twenty years to run, in sums of $1,000, for sale at par. GEO. K. SISTARE, 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST JULY on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company will be paid at the Mercantile Bank, New-York.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be paid at the Hoboken City Bank, on and after the 5th instant.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1860, ON STATE of Minnesota Eight Per Cent Bonds will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STOCK FOR sale by H. MEIGS & SMITH,
No. 39 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 10th of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company (Eastern Division,) due Jan. 1, 1860, are requested to call at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st., and are notified that the agreement in reference to those coupons will be carried into effect on and after July 2, 1860.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., (6,) for six months, payable on and after July 2. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL DIVIDEND No. 9.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution dated June 11, 1860, ordered a dividend of Five per Cent. to be paid for the year 1859, on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds and Canal indebtedness.
The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer, at No. 160 Front-st. in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st Monday of July, 1860.
The Bonds and Certificates of indebtedness must be presented to the Treasurer at the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL,
Trustees I. & M. Canal.
Illinois and Michigan Canal Office, June 11, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d July. The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to the morning of July 3. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 3d proximo.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date. By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ Per Cent., payable at the office of Morgan & Sons, on TUESDAY, July 30. The transfer books will be closed until the 6th July.
W. R. PALMER, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 26, 1860.—A semi-annual Dividend of three and one half per cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 6th of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst., until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INS. CO. }
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1860. }
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months the regular semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand, leaving five per cent. of said profits to be added to the surplus fund. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½) will be paid the stockholders of this Bank payable on and after the 2d day of July. The transfer book will be closed to that day.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, }
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on or after 2d day of July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent, payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK }
JERSEY CITY, June 27, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—THE FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUal Dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th day of July next. By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORleans Canal and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the stockholders registered at the New-York agency office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st., on and after Monday, August 6, 1860.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of July, proximo. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.— NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, }
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of July next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.
The President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 6th day of July.
(Signed) W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July, will be paid to the depositors on and after Monday, July 16.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after 5th July.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK. —DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even to confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. E. P. WATERS read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in these forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet, and also in piles.
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.
RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IM-PERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON's work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

THE JAPANESE VISIT TO THE LONG Island Pottery Works, to give orders for glazed vitrified stone ware, drain-pipes for sewers and water conduits, also chimney tops, garden vases, &c. Shipping orders carefully executed. Depot No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York. EDWIN H. QUINN.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA	Thursday, 19th July.
JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:

Cabin	$75.
Steerage	30.

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODRVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage ... $130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 19 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA,—THE new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAM-SHIP BREMEN, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on
SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, 21; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 18th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch, New-York,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Builders' Hardware and Locksmith Materials.
Locks of the best quality.
Heavy Silver plated Door Knobs.
Plated name and number Plates.
Safe Night latches for Front Doors.
And every variety of articles adapted for first-class dwellings.
Improved Wire Door-springs.
Green and gas house Tile, Gas Retorts, Fire-brick, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 62 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL ... $250,000
ASSETS ... $300,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE SANCTUAry, No. 109 1st-st. The Rev. J. L. Bishop having gone on his annual missionary tour, there will be no preaching in the English language until his return, when due notice will be given. F. THOMAS, } Trustees.
ISAAC T. FOWLER, }

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager	Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager	Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director	Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist	Mr. J. E. Hayes.
Prompter	Mr. T. S. Cline.

NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION.
MONDAY, July 2,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker
Magnificent Scenery by J. E. Hayes,
Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Characters by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.

After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter,) ... Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of bottle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian) ... Mr. J. G. Burnet.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon) ... Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (Master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself.) ... Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit) ... Mr. Hurley.
Guards,
Officers of Court,
Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match) .. Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse) ... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit) ... Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLE, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill) . Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons,
Fairies,
Female
Attendants, &c., &c.

The performance will commence with the favorite farce of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.
Slasher ... Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON ... Lessee and Manager.
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
GARDENS, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Farewell engagement of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Being his last appearance in this country.
PO-CA-HON-TAS for one week only.
Mlle. CAROLINE THELEUR the HANLON BROTHERS and the STAR DRAMATIC COMPANY EVERY NIGHT and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
MONDAY EVENING, July 2, 1860.
Doors open at 6 o'clock, for Garden and Stage Promenade. At 8 o'clock,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
In which JOHN BROUGHAM, A. H. DAVENPORT, C. PETERS, the NELSON SISTERS and others will appear,
After the Travestie,
PROMENADE MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.
Concluding with a NEW DIVERTISSEMENT, in which the HANLON BROTHERS will appear, with Mlle. CAROLINE THELEUR, Première Danseuse from Paris and Brussels, Mlle. LINA WINDEL, the beautiful GALE SISTERS, and the Corps de Ballet.
Tickets 50 cents. Seats may be secured a week in advance. Box office open all day.
Great preparations are in progress for
THE FOURTH OF JULY,
When there will be an AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE of the beautiful ballet
LA GISELLE.
By Mlle THELEUR the GALE SISTERS, and all the unrivaled Ballet Corps.
The wonderful HANLON BROTHERS will also appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
A CARD.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, whose long and triumphant career in this country, as an author and an actor, has made his name known and honored throughout the land, will appear at NIBLO'S GARDEN on MONDAY, July 2, 1860, in a brief FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT, prior to his departure for Europe, which event will occur in a few weeks.
It is quite unnecessary to recall, on this occasion the many successful efforts of Mr. BROUGHAM in the field of theatrical and dramatic literature and on the Stage. For many years he has been an ever-welcome and indispensable leader in public entertainments and in social life, especially in New-York City, and universal regret for his departure, mingled with heartfelt wishes for his welfare, will rise spontaneously from the public and private world, in which he is so well known and so much respected as an artist and a gentleman.
The Manager only regrets that Niblo's Theatre is not as large as the space filled in the public heart by the author of "Pocahontas" so that a more fitting farewell and god-speed might be extended to him by his friends—the entire people.

WINTER GARDEN.
On to night, MONDAY, July 2d,
Will be produced
Boucicault's celebrated Indian Drama,
JESSIE BROWN,
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
In which
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
Will appear
AS JESSIE.
Her celebrated character,
written for and originally played by her in this city.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)
is the first of
TWELVE FAREWELL NIGHTS
preceding
HER DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.
JESSIE BROWN will be played three nights.
THE COLLEEN BAWN three nights.
JEANNIE DEANS three nights.
Places may be secured at the Box Office for any night next week.
MR. DION BOURCICAULT
will appear for the last time
as
THE NANA SAHIB,
THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE,
and
MYLES NA COPPALEEN,
previously to his departure for Europe, whither he is called to produce in London and in Paris those dramas which have afforded for five years past the great dramatic triumphs of New York and the United States.
The performances commence each night at 8 o'clock, and terminate not later than 10½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard.
THIS EVENING, July 2,
The performance will commence with
NICK OF THE WOODS.
To be succeeded by the roaring comic farce of
THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR
And THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.

PALACE GARDENS.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
Anniversary of the opening of
PALACE GARDENS.
First night of Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S
PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
who will perform music by the following eminent authors, viz.: Reissiger, Beethoven, Wagner, Bliss, Meyerbeer, Donizetti, Bartholomeos and Verdi.
First night of the JAPANESE LANTERN FETE.
First night of the Extra Illumination.
First night of the Fire Balloons.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE
In commemoration of the opening of the most superb, popular and fashionable summer resort in the
UNITED STATES.
The celebration of the opening of the Palace Gardens has never failed to bring together
Five Thousand Ladies,
and as many gentlemen, who have always expressed the most unbounded delight on witnessing the scene of
EXTRAORDINARY MAGNIFICENCE,
presented through the combined exertions of the corps of TALENTED ARTISTS always engaged by the proprietors on occasions like the present.
It will be well then to bear in mind that
MONDAY NIGHT, July 2,
Will be a night of nights at Palace Gardens, and all who would witness the grandest spectacle of the season, should make their engagements in accordance with this fact.
JULY 4.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES.
At 10 A. M., Grand Balloon Ascension.
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.,
By Mr. B. Yates' Ballet Troupe, Miss Ella M. Wren, Little Martha Wren and Little Fred Wren.
Evening Entertainment at 8 o'clock
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, &c. &c.
ADMISSION ... TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.
13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind in America. Weighs 600 pounds, consumes 65 pounds of fish daily, and requires 16 barrels of sea-water every 24 hours.
LARGE GRIZZLY BEARS,
AMERICAN LIONS, or COUGARS.
With other interesting American Wild Animals.
Open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
OPERETTA—BLUNDERS OF A NIGHT.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

FOURTH OF JULY AT NIAGARA FALLS. —Mons. BLONDIN, the most extraordinary man living, will make TWO GRAND TIGHT ROPE ASCENSIONS over the fearful rapids of Niagara River, on the FOURTH OF JULY, one in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and one in the NIGHT, on which occasion Mons. Blondin will walk the entire length of his rope Completely Enveloped in Fire—the only opportunity of witnessing this unparalleled performance this season.
HARRY COLCORD, agent.

"THOMAS MOORE, THE NATIONAL IRISH POET."—William Ross Wallace's discourse on this brilliant subject, (seats free,) THIS EVENING, at the National Musical Institute, No. 765 Broadway. Doors open at 7½.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
GRAND HOLIDAY NOVELTIES AND ATTRACTIONS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 2 and 3, 1860,
Re-engagement of the young and talented
IRISH COMEDIAN, Mr. W. O'NEIL,
The best delineator of Irish character in America. He appears every afternoon and evening in his inimitable personations. In addition to which, will be seen, at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the wonders of the world.
VANTILE MACK, the infant Lambert, or
GIANT BABY,
7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
BEAUTIFUL and INTERESTING LIVING SEAL!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN, OR MONKEY, OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON,
DR. E. V. B. ELY, the SEER and CLAIRVOYANT.
In the Lecture-room will be produced,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVENING, AT 7½,
The Irish Romantic Drama, with original Irish Airs,
ALLINE; Or, THE ROSE OF KILLARNEY.
DAVID O'LEARY, a Shepherd ... Mr. W. O'NEIL.
ALLINE, the Rose of Killarney ... Miss MESTAYER.

Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT and HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.

SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS ARE IN PREPARATION
for the
GLORIOUS FOURTH—OUR NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS SUMMER GARDEN
CROWDED NIGHTLY,
To witness
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, DRESSES, &c., in
LALLA ROOKH,
WITH
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA, (Manager's Daughter) .... }
PAUL, (a French Minstrel Boy) .... }
EFFIE, (a Scotch Lassie) .... } Mrs. FLORENCE
JERUSHA, (a Yankee Girl) .... }
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
THOSE NEW-YORK FAVORITES
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TO-NIGHT,
THE AMAZONIAN MARCHES.
ZOYARA AND HER STEED.
GRAND JAPANESE DANCE,
LITTLE TOMMY.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock to; commence at 8¼ o'clock.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

ON VIEW FOR A SHORT TIME,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—765 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTH OF JULY PROGRAMME. —The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence have the honor to submit the following:
HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. M., }
NEW YORK, June 18, 1860. }
General Orders—No. 3.
The Division will parade on the Fourth of July next, to celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence.
The Division line will be formed in 14th-st., with the right on Broadway at 8 o'clock A. M., and will be reviewed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Brigadier General Yates will detail a detachment of artillery to be stationed in Union Park to fire the Governor's salute.
Brigadier-General Hall will detail an escort for the Commander-in-Chief to report to the General at a quarter before 8 o'clock, at such point as he may designate.
The marching salute will take place in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M. The line of march will be down Broadway, and through Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, 14th st., Broadway, and the line of march from curb are designated as the parade-grounds of the Division during the parade and review. By order of Major-General Sandford.
General Sandford will also direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise, and also at noon.
A Grand Regatta will take place off the Battery, under the supervision of the Special Committee, entrance to all races free. The races to be three miles to start from the Judge's boat moored a little South of Castle Garden, from thence to the stake boat placed opposite Pier No 4 North River, the boats to turn from East to West thence to a stake boat placed between Governor's Island and the Battery, turning from West to East and repeating, back to the place of starting, coming in between the Judge's boat and the barge occupied by the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council. The races to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Robertson's will fill the intervals between the Races by playing some of their finest selections.
The following Races will take place.
1 Race for nineteen feet working boats, spritsail, *without rudder or oars*, nothing to be used outside. Prizes: 1st, $20; 2d, $15.
1 Race for row-boats; six-oared, clinker-built boats, of any length. This race exclusively for amateur oarsmen, with or without coxswain. First prize, silver trumpet and champion pennant; second prize, a silk American ensign.
1 Race for four oared boats of any length. No restrictions. To be rowed by four men, with four oars. Prizes: 1st, $200; 2d, $75; 3d, $25.
1 Race for champion scull for all boats of any length. No restrictions. To be rowed by one man, with one pair of sculls. Prizes: 1st, $100; 2d, $50; 3d, $25.
1 Race for seventeen feet working boats. No restrictions. To be rowed with two pairs of sculls. Prizes: 1st, 75; 2d, $40; 3d, $20.
All entries to be made on or before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 3d of July, with the President of the New Regatta Club, Mr. Charles McCay, No. 1 Broadway, where a copy of the Rules and Regulations can be procured.
The following-named gentlemen have been selected to act as Judges of the Regatta:
J. SHERMAN BROWNELL,
JAMES H. WELSH,
CAPT. JOHN BALL,
W. H. FULTEEL,
A. D. BARBER,
SIDNEY DOBLON,
THOMAS BURNS.
The decision of the Judges will be final.

In the Evening, FIRE WORKS will be displayed, and MUSIC furnished, at the following places:

Places.	Band.
City Hall	Shelton's.
Hamilton Square	Cassel's
Madison Square	Washington.
Tompkins Square	Cicilian.
Mount Morris Square	Washington.
Franklin and West Broadway	Cicilian.
Junction of East Broadway and Grand	Hill's.
Seventh avenue and Forty-third-street.	Cassel's.
Hammersley and Houston	Washington.
Murray Hill, Fourth-avenue and Fortieth-street, Thirty-fourth street, between 8th and 9th avenues	Blind Band.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour, at sunrise noon and sunset. Bills therefor to be presented to the undersigned.
Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession, during its march.
The Civic Societies and Municipal Authorities are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.
GILBERT M. PLATT, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, }
J. H. W. GENET, } Committee
TERENCE FARLEY, } Board of Aldermen.
JOHN H. BRADY, }
HENRY SMITH, }
JOHN HOGAN, }
JOHN BAUGH, }
ED. COSTELLO, }
J. H. VANTINE, } Committee
CHAS. MCNARY, } Board of Councilmen.
CHAS. C. PINCKNEY, }
JOHN A. ALLEN, }
G. M. PLATT, Chairman Joint Committee.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, }
ROTUNDA PARK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having unliquidated claims against the Almshouse Department under the management of the late Board of Governors to present the same properly authenticated at the office of the Commissioners, as above, without delay.
S. DRAPER, President,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
M. H. GRINNELL.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860, the Dog Pound will be located at the foot of 17th-st., East River. By order of the Mayor. J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH T. CONKLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
ja9 law6mM* SAML. D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 553 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 5th day of March, 1860. JANE E. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 84 Pearl-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
f20-law6mM* JANE BEEBE, Executrix.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against the estate of JANE WILLIAMS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present the same at the residence of either of the subscribers on or before the 10th of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1860.
VINCENT W. BATE, No. 330 Broadway,
THOMAS UTTER, No. 61 Barrow-st.,
ja9-law6mM* Executors.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

The Italian Question as it Affects the States of the Church.

A SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

He Calls for Material Aid.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Mott-street, was crowded with people yesterday, who were there to listen to a sermon from Archbishop HUGHES, on *The Italian Question as it Affects the States of the Church.* After the usual preliminary services had been concluded, Archbishop ascended the pulpit, and spoke as follows:

"I am about to address you to-day, dearly beloved brethren, on a subject and on topics which you have never heard from this place. It will not be precisely a sermon, nor will it be an appeal to your feelings or your passions. It will be a discourse historical, philosophical, ecclesiastical; but in it you must not expect either eloquence of composition or oratory in delivery. It is to be a plain narrative, but in my opinion very important for Catholics to be acquainted with, when they are liable to have their minds perverted by repetitions and misrepresentations, originating either in design or in ignorance. We ought to understand something of the history of our religion and the purpose of this discourse is to trace its connection—rather the Pope's connection with it—from the beginning down to the present time, and especially that which is so odious in modern estimation, his connection with temporal things and temporal powers. We know that the Church has always been in a struggle against the powers of the earth; and, although it is not my intention to dwell in detail upon any of these things—for time will not permit—still I find the whole ground covered by the language which I have selected for my text. It is the commencement of the second Psalm of the prophet DAVID—"Why have the Gentiles raged, and the people devised vain things. The kings of the earth stood up, and the princes met together against the Lord and against His Christ. Let us break their bones asunder, and let us cast away their yoke from us."

It must have been during the latter portion of the reign of TIBERIUS NERO DRUSUS, or in the beginning of the reign of NERO, that a traveler, dressed in Eastern costume, was seen approaching one of the entrances of the imperial city of Rome. He was weary and wayworn. The dust of travel had encrusted itself on the perspiration of his brow. He bore in his hand a staff, but not a crozier. His countenance was pale, but striking and energetic in its expression. Partially bald, what remained of his hair was gray, crisp and curly. Who was he? No one cared to inquire, for he was only one of those approaching the gates of Rome, within the walls of which, we are told, the population numbered from three to four millions of souls. But who was this pale pilgrim? He was a man who carried a message from God and his Christ, and who had been impelled to deliver that message in the very heart and centre of Roman corruption and of Roman civilization, such as it was.

His name at that time was Peter. His original name had been Simon, but the Son of God having called him and his elder brother Andrew from the fisherman's bark on the sea of Galilee, to be his Apostles, changed the name of Simon, and called him, in the Syrian language, Cephas, which, in Latin and English, is translated Peter. In Syriac, the word signifies a rock, and our Saviour, by changing his name, declared the mission for which he was especially selected.

He said to him, "Thou art Cephas, and upon this rock I will build my church—and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." He was an apostle like his brother and the other ten. But he was more—he was the rock on which the church was to be built—he was the prince of the Apostolic College. And this was the man who was approaching the gates of the city of Rome. Where he slept that night, whether on or under the porch of some princely palace, history has not informed us. But he soon began to proclaim the message which he had from God. To human view the attempt would appear to be desperate. Rome, at that period, was divided into two principal classes—masters and slaves—both of the same color, and in many instances both of the same country. The higher class of those who were not slaves were, at that time, gorged to repletion with the wealth and the plunder which the triumphant armies of Rome had brought to the imperial capital from the conquered tribes and nations of the then known world. These conquered nations after having been plundered, as we might say, once for all, were still retained as perpetual tributaries to the exchequer of the CÆSARS and of their satellites The superstitions and idolatries of those nations were all inaugurated in the pagan temples of the Imperial City. Their corruption of morals was also introduced, spreading from freemen to slaves, although such was the state of local morals that no imported corruption could add much to the universal depravity.

Such was Rome when this Eastern stranger entered its inclosures. He preached the Word of Christ, and his preaching, even in that polluted atmosphere brought forth many souls to acknowledge and adore the crucified. He was subsequently joined by St. Paul, and both labored with a common zeal to propagate the doctrine of salvation. They had already made such an impression that the tyrant Nero had them arrested and condemned to death. Peter was crucified—it is generally supposed on the very spot on which St. Peter's Church now stands. The cross was the instrument of punishment for the man of Hebrew origin. But Paul of Tarsus, having been born a Roman citizen, was entitled to a less ignominious death, and accordingly he was beheaded, at a place called the Three Fountains, some distance from Rome. Nero made the distinction, which is now so popular, between what is called temporal and spiritual. The body was temporal; and Nero did not pretend to go further than its destruction.

Peter had a successor to inherit the prerogatives of his supremacy, and carry on the work of Christ which he had commenced. Time went on. During three hundred years most of Peter's successors were called upon to give up their lives to NERO, and those who succeeded him, for the cause of Christ. Finally the progress of Christianity had become so great and striking that it invaded the army, the Imperial Guards, the Senate, and even the household of the Emperor himself, until at length CONSTANTINE the Great repudiated paganism and embraced the salvation of the cross, which he adopted as a symbol of his dignity and power. This was in the early part of the fourth century. From that period the Church began to breathe with more freedom. In the subsequent times, and especially during the gradual crumbling and final overthrow of the Roman Empire, the Popes had unspeakable difficulties to encounter. Still they continued in the work—studying by all means to propagate the name of Christ by sending holy bishops and priests to labor for the conversion of idolators and barbarous nations throughout Europe. Time still went on; and we see them in the Middle Ages almost the only men of great minds—studying now not only the spiritual interests of the people, but also devising in their wisdom those principles of civil, ecclesiastical and canonical law, which lie at the basis of all civilized nations.

In this they had to encounter many obstacles. They had sometimes to come in contact with powerful tyrants. But whilst they rebuked the tyrant, they never attempted to deny or destroy the supreme power of the State which he had abused by perjury, oppression, violation of his duties, and villainies of many kinds. Emerging from the Middle Ages we find ourselves in those which are characterized as the renascent period of Art, Science and Literature. Then comes the epoch of what has been called the Reformation. It was mainly aimed against the spiritual doctrines which had been taught and established throughout Europe by the Popes and their colleagues, from the days of St. Peter. From the Reformation to the present time the trials to which the Sovereign Pontiffs have been exposed, though different in form, are substantially the same as those which their predecessors had to bear until that period. Still it must be said in justice that the adherents to the Reformation, whilst they discussed theological questions with great ability, but with little success, have abstained from every attempt at despoiling the Holy Father of the limited temporal possessions which constitute the States of the Church. The next startling epoch in the history of Christianity is the French Revolution of 1789 and its consequences. The events that have transpired since that terrific explosion of [illegible] which cannot be overlooked or allowed to pass in silence.

In a discourse like the present it would be impossible to divide the history of the [illegible]. The succession of the Roman Pontiffs [illegible] must be our thread of guidance through the labyrinths of history. St. Peter was chosen and appointed by our Divine Saviour to be not only an apostle like the others, but he was invested with special, distinct and supreme prerogatives, which were not extended to any one of the others, nor to all of them united. On him the Church was to be built. After his conversion it was his privilege and duty to confirm his brethren. When Satan desired them all, the Lord prayed for him in a special manner, that his faith might not fail. All these divine prerogatives descended to his successors, and not to the successors of any other apostle. Hence, link by link, we can trace the chain of Papal succession and supremacy from PIUS IX. to St. Peter, and from St. Peter to a higher source still, the Saviour of the world. If, in the progress of ages, the Popes acquired temporal power over a small portion of Italy, surrounding what remained of Imperial Rome, after the Cæsars had forsaken it and established themselves on the banks of the Bosphorus, it must have been, in the designs of God, that during the turbulent period of the Middle Ages, and even in modern times, the Supreme Pastor of His Church should be independent of human authority and free to exercise the functions of his office without let or hindrance.

The [illegible] and consequence of [illegible]. We are told that Christ's kingdom is not of this world; but we know that His kingdom is in this world—that it will last as long as the world itself—and that its boundaries are the ends of the earth. There are some who affect not to understand why the temporal and spiritual authority should be united in the same person. And this objection they apply specially to the Supreme Pastor of the Catholic Church. They forget that every independent sovereign of Europe who has detached himself from the Communion of the Church has set up a national imitation of Christ's kingdom within his own dominions, not by annexing temporal power to spiritual headship, but by assuming spiritual authority and annexing it to temporal power.

The incongruity is as great in all these would-be Popes in their own States as it is in the Sovereign Pontiff. These little kingdoms of Christ, so-called, in their spiritual headships, are of this world, usurpations which laymen and laywomen have arrogated to themselves. The authority given to St. Peter and his successors is not of this world. It came from God, through His incarnate Son. It was not, therefore, a usurpation.

The usurpations by the Popes, if any, would be in annexing to their spiritual supremacy temporal rights. But even in this regard there was no such thing as usurpation on their part.

The question then comes up how and why the successors of St. Peter acquired wealth and temporal power? The answer is plain and obvious. We read that on the first and second occasions of St. Peter's preaching in Jerusalem, 8,000 souls were converted to Christ. This was the nucleus of that great living and united society which is now spread over the world. In Jerusalem the disciples were subjected to bitter persecution. Many of them were poor, and after this step they were abandoned and cast out by their former friends. Here, then, was a case for the brethren to show whether they loved one another. The inspired writer tells us that there was not any one among them that wanted, for as many as were owners of lands or houses sold them and brought the price of the things they sold, and laid it down before the feet of the Apostles; and distribution was made to every man according as he had need. Here is the origin of the wealth of the Church; and in connection with this, that same Peter, whom we have seen entering Rome solitary and penniless, struck Ananias and Sapphira, his wife, dead because they offered only a portion of the price of their field, asserting that it was the whole amount, whilst they retained secretly a part to themselves. They lied, as the Apostle says, not to men but to God. The ordination of the Seven Deacons took its rise from the necessity of the daily administration of these funds. There was a murmuring against the Hebrews on the part of the Grecians—that is, Jews who had been brought up in Greece—and the Deacons were appointed to distribute these funds impartially among them all.

Thus we see that the Apostles, before they separated, were, by the circumstances of the case, obliged to be custodians and distributers of money. During the life of St. Peter in Rome similar things took place. St. Paul tells us that he went to Jerusalem to minister to the Saints—that is, to carry the funds contributed by the Christians of Macedonia and Achaia to be distributed among the poor Saints who were in Jerusalem. The Christians of Antioch, where St. Peter first established his See, made large collections for their poor brethren scattered through Judea; and Paul and Barnabus were the purse-bearers of this money.

As the Word of God began to take root under the preaching of Peter and Paul, in the Eternal City, the same practice was taken up by the fervent converts who, at the risk of life, embraced the Christian doctrine. The first Apostle and his successors—sometimes in prison, sometimes concealed in the houses of their neophytes, sometimes in the Catacombs—were, notwithstanding all this, the recipients of sums of money of which it would be impossible to form any just estimation. The persecution of the Church under pagan Rome, lasted three hundred years. But it was not always in full operation. It was not every day that the Roman people, from their seats in the Coliseum, could feast their eyes and gratify the ferocity of their nature, by witnessing the banquets which the Christian martyrs furnished to the lions and tigers let loose upon them in the arena. There were occasional periods marked by the lull of the tempest, as well as others which displayed its force and its fury. But outside of Rome, and through the provinces, the poor Christians were condemned to the mines, or confined to prisons, or mutilated in their persons. The Christian society could not lose sight of them, or their wants or sufferings, and no matter where the Pope, for the time, might be in concealment, there was means to find access to him. The wealthy converts of the city itself were numerous. They were the saints and the martyrs. After they had found the precious jewel of Divine Faith, the brilliancy of wealth became dim in their estimation, except as it might be employed for the relief of their brethren. Hence the noble ladies of Rome whose possessions, in many instances, were immense; the high and dignified Senators; brave commanders, who had acquired wealth in their military expeditions, vied with each other in making their offerings to the Pope, with a view, that under his direction they should be employed for the relief of the suffering brethren. Nor was it only in offering money, but also in conveying landed property to the Sovereign Pontiff, that even before the conversion of Constantine, the Roman Church owned valuable estates in Europe, Asia and Africa.

But other species of property were confided for sacred purposes to the Roman Church—money, jewels, no longer needed by the new converts, precious vessels of gold and silver, were conveyed to the care of the sovereign pontiff and those around him. Under the Emperor VALERIAN, Pope SIXTUS II. was crucified. His deacon, ST. LAWRENCE, who apparently had charge of these treasures, was arrested, and in the name of the Emperor the Prefect of Rome demanded of him the treasures of the Church which had been committed to his keeping. Having obtained a delay of a few days previous to his execution, he took advantage of it to collect the poor, who probably had been sustained or supported from these sources, and presenting them to the Imperial Prefect, he said, "These are the treasures of the Church." He was condemned and roasted to death on a gridiron. This increase of charitable donations to the Roman Church continued until the conversion of CONSTANTINE. Then it became publicly lawful to enrich the Church—to build and adorn new temples to the honor of God. In the meantime, the Emperor, after having overcome his competitors in battle, resolved to build the City of Constantinople, and establish there the seat of Empire, which had hitherto been at Rome. From that period until the advent of CHARLEMAGNE there was no little confusion in the mode of administering temporal authority within the States that have since been called the patrimony of St. Peter. The interval was nearly five hundred years. At first the Emperor had his representatives at Italy, but they were inefficient and insincere. They could not protect the people of Italy against the successive incursions of the Herules, Goths and Lombards. The people were a defenceless prey to the avarice and cruelty of these barbarous marauders. Again and again we find the Popes writing to the Emperor and beseeching him to send troops for the protection of the Italian States. But it was in vain. The eastern portion of the Empire was itself threatened from the same sources; and it was discovered that the Emperor had made secret treaties with the chiefs of the invaders to the effect that if they spared the eastern portion, their progress in the west should not be interfered with by the presence of imperial troops. In the meantime the people of Central Italy threw themselves upon the Sovereign Pontiff for that protection which they could not longer expect from any other source. The Popes left nothing undone to correspond with their wishes; in famine, in pestilence, amidst the desolations of carnage, the Pope was, if not their protector, at least their Father and their comforter. He sympathized with them; his heart bled with theirs in the contemplation of the ruins which surrounded them all alike.

The Pope became *de facto*, if not *de jure*, temporal sovereign of that portion of Italy which had been abandoned by the Eastern Emperor, and which now constitutes the States of the Church. Only one year before inviting PEPIN of France into Italy, the Pope, STEPHEN the Second, wrote to the Emperor, LEO the Isaurian, entreating him to come to the aid of Italy. His appeal being unheeded, he wrote the next year inviting the King of France to come to the aid of the Church. But so well were the temporal rights of the Pope recognized that PEPIN first sent Ambassadors to ASTOLPHUS, King of the Lombards, entreating him to make *restitution* of the territory of the holy Church of God. The Pope also wrote to him in the same spirit. Deaf to these entreaties, he still persevered in his encroachments upon the Papal territory. PEPIN came, at the head of his army—chastised the barbarian—made him restore the territory which he had usurped, and bound him by treaty not to invade it again. This treaty, however, was not observed, and it became necessary for PEPIN's son CHARLEMAGNE to make war on the Lombards, and wrest from them once for all the property of the Church, which he gave to the Popes as the patrimony of the holy Apostles and of the Roman Church. He confirmed him also in the temporal sovereignty which he had exercised already for many years. The boundaries of the Papal States have remained ever since with scarcely any permanent extension or diminution of territory. The Emperor COPRONYMOUS sent ambassadors to the French conqueror, claiming the territory from which the Lombards had been driven; but, as may be supposed, the petition was refused with contempt and disdain. The Emperor had allowed the barbarians to invade the States of the Church which he should have protected, and then, when these barbarians had been driven out by the French chivalry, under the command of their Sovereign, it was too late to make the petition. PEPIN and CHARLEMAGNE were at liberty to dispose of it as they thought proper. And they gave it to the See of St. Peter.

Such is a brief narrative of the circumstances under which the Pope of Rome became a temporal ruler. He never dispossessed any Sovereign—he never violated an obligation for the purpose of obtaining this temporal dominion—he imprisoned no competitor, for there was none—he never put a rival aspirant to death. And now, let any one acquainted with history examine the title deeds of the several reigning dynasties in Europe, and he will find that sovereignty was acquired in many, if not in most, instances by the founder of each royal house through the means of falsehood, perjury, usurpation, and oftentimes the violent setting aside of those who had a better claim to the sceptre and the crown.

There are dark blotches on the parchment which records their acquisition of sovereignty, and if submitted to a chemical test by experts in chemistry, it would be found that these are human blood spots. Not one of these dynasties, however, goes so far back into antiquity as that of the Pope, but his title, whatever else may be said of it, is as pure and stainless as the ermine which borders his mozetta.

We must now pass over a long period with scarcely a reference to the Sovereign Pontiffs who succeeded STEPHEN II. They lived through many centuries of violence and trouble, both in Italy and the other States of Christendom. The invaders from the North were slow to adopt the principles of civilization and of law, which are essential to the existence of a State. The seeds of public law and of private civil life were few, and only in the process of germination. The Popes left nothing undone to encourage, through the influence of religion, milder and more humane sentiments among these new occupants of the fallen empire. Their efforts were not altogether unsuccessful; but it was a slow and unpromising labor on their part. Between the period of CHARLEMAGNE and the 16th century very great progress had been made towards the recognition of order, respect for, and obedience to, public laws. We shall not dwell on the successors of ST. PETER who governed the Church during these centuries of turbulence, ignorance and disorder. They were great and good men for the most part. There were few sovereigns who could rise to an equality of merit with even those Pontiffs who are the least praised and the least revered.

Among them, however, there were a few who, by the force and magnitude of their personal character, towered above the rest, and attracted the eye of contemporary and subsequent history. Among these may be mentioned GREGORY VII, whose name as HILDEBRAND used to be employed as a sound to frighten children at different periods of human life, from infancy to old age. He has been vindicated, not by Catholics, but by learned Protestant writers. The same may be said of INNOCENT III. I do not enter at all on the accusations made against the Popes during this long interval, for their abuse of power, for their controversies with kings and emperors. I would only say that in all those quarrels the Pope assailed not the royal power, but the desperate character of the man who had usurped or abused it.

The causes generally were a violation of their oaths, the oppression of their subjects, their sacrilegious interference with the Church, their licentiousness of morals in connection with Christian marriage, their cruelty toward those from whose claims or whose influence they dreaded resistance to their unrestricted authority. The Pope, in the main, was on the side of the virtue which they trampled under foot. He was, in the main, on the side of the rights and privileges, and freedom, such as it was, of the people, oftentimes crushed to the earth by the iron hoof of would-be irresponsible power. It was well for humanity that there were Popes to stand by its rights and to keep tyrants reminded of their duties. But these things do not come into the plan or purpose of the present occasion. We pass over, then, these ages; we shall leave the Reformation and its consequences entirely aside, and come down at once to the period of the first French Revolution. This is the only real out-and-out revolution with which history has made us acquainted. We have, indeed, a kind of revolution in the life and death of CHARLES I. of England. But, then, it grew out of a usurpation of the acknowledged rights of the English people on the part of the Crown, and contrary to the provisions of law. This led to civil war, in which the monarch was defeated, and finally put to death. Again, in the time of JAMES II., the dispute grew out of a similar cause. The King wished to introduce changes which the nation had taken precautions against by public legislative enactments. In either case, if there was a revolution, it was commenced or brought on by the sovereign. In the case of the American Revolution, it was not merely by the King of England alone, but with the concurrence of his Parliament, that the contest was precipitated. The requirements of their measures would deprive the colonists of America of one of the dearest privileges secured to British subjects, whether at home or abroad. They resisted, not the rightful prerogatives of the British crown and Parliament, but an unconstitutional attempt to degrade and oppress their transatlantic subjects. In this the King and Parliament were rightfully resisted. The aid of Providence and their own right arms finally enabled the Americans to conquer. But, in the early part of the strife, all they desired was the repeal of the degrading and unconstitutional law which had been enacted against them. Nor was it until towards the middle of the struggle that their minds became familiar with the idea of independence and a separate Government. The revolution in Belgium, in 1830, which drove out the King of Holland, grew out of his gradual invasion of the rights secured to the Belgians by the treaties which placed him at their head. The revolutions, so called, of 1848, were local insurrections, whether justifiable or not, by which small parties of men acquired state supremacy in a very large number of the capitals of Europe. The events proved that though they could overthrow or pull down established systems of government, they had not the genius, or the perseverance, or the union, or the patriotism necessary to erect others in their stead. But the French explosion in 1789 was a revolution indeed. I do not say that there were not grievances in the State which there were no moral or political means left to correct or remove. The remedy may have been necessary, but it was one of desperation. It was not founded on principles of mere State renovation. The people had been prepared for it by the dissemination of infidel writings. Its purpose was well known to be the overthrow of Christianity and of all established Governments having a monarchical form. It proposed not only to overthrow temporal sovereigns, but it proposed also to dethrone God himself, which, at a subsequent period, it actually did—that is, by writing on parchment. It was not a political squall, or a tempest, or a hurricane—on the surface it was accompanied by them all—but itself was the upheaving of a volcano which poured forth not only on France, but on large portions of continental Europe, the burning lava, which desolated and destroyed whatever it came in contact with.

On the domestic cruelties resulting from it, during the reign of terror in France, it is not necessary to speak. But in its results on other countries, especially Italy, it became the source of discontent, irreligion, poverty, and demoralization. Until that period no subjects of any sovereign in Europe were more contented, more happy, more loyal to their sovereign, or less burdened with taxes of any description, than the subjects of the Pope. The Convention first, and then the Directory, sat in Paris, sending the armies of the Republic in every direction, and issuing peremptory orders to their Generals to execute the most unjust and tyrannical decrees against weaker States, which did not sympathize in their principles.

Finally, and after but a few years, one man rose up among them. His genius and force of character compelled preferment from one military rank to another, until he became the master-spirit to bring about order, such as it was, out of the political chaos in which his country was involved. I do not speak of the means by which he rose to imperial and almost despotic power, or of the use which he made of it. The less said on these topics the better. But to all human appearance his success was a boon to the French people, though it may have been a curse to other nations. We find Gen. BONAPARTE in Northern Italy—and after a severe struggle—victorious over the Austrians. This was in the year 1796. The General received orders from the Directory in Paris to seize the States of the Church. PIUS VI hastened to avert this calamity—he charged the Spanish Ambassador, AZARA, to treat with the conqueror of the Austrians. A truce was concluded in July of that year between NAPOLEON and the Pope's representative. The penalty imposed on the Sovereign Pontiff was that he should transfer and relinquish his dominion over the two legations of Bologna and Ferrara, and a portion of the Romagna—that he should pay a sum of 15,000,000 and give up all the master pieces of painting and of sculpture which adorned the capitol of the Christian world.

The treaty of Tolentino, which followed the truce of Milan, was concluded on the 19th of February, 1797, between BONAPARTE and Cardinal MATTEI, the Pope's Ambassador. This treaty filled Rome with misery, desolation and disorder. The Pope in order to pay its requirements had to exhaust the treasury of Castle Angelo. He had to deprive himself of every precious and valuable object which he possessed, for the sum required now was thirty-one millions—not including the seizure of territory and the works of art before referred to. The Roman nobility, after the example of the Pontiff, made the most noble sacrifices to meet this demand. They gave their gold and their plate, their horses and carriages, and whatever was not necessary for the most modest and humble mode of living. But, after all, the payments could not be made in specie. The Government was obliged to have recourse, for the first time, to paper money; but even this was insufficient; whilst the Directory at Paris were urgent and clamorous for the whole amount that had been agreed upon. In this distress the people began to murmur—revolutionary principles had made rapid and frightful progress among them, and everything indicated the approach of unspeakable calamities. Not long after this a commander named Gen. DUPHOT was killed, in Rome, by the side of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, then Ambassador of France. This assassination was enough to furnish a pretext for the French Directory to take possession of the Papal States, notwithstanding the sacrifices that had been made. Gen. BERTHIER at the head of his army proceeded from the March of Ancona to encamp under the walls of Rome. He commenced by issuing proclamations encouraging the Roman people to rise against the Pope, and to throw themselves, without reserve, into the arms of the French Republic for safety and protection. He put the Republican seal on the museum, on the galleries of art, and on all the precious objects which he wished to appropriate to himself. He established a directory after the model of that of Paris. He appointed a commission to levy contributions and take cognizance of any effects which might belong to the government. The Pope was confined by sickness to the Vatican. This did not protect him from the most outrageous insults offered by the commissioners just referred to. They seized his pontifical ornaments, and the very rings from his fingers. His private library, consisting of 40,000 volumes, was seized by them and sold to a stationer for a trifling sum. It was in those days of captivity that the churches were despoiled of their ornaments, that the insignia of Papal authority were treated with every species of insult to the Pope. It was in those days that the French General coerced some of the cardinals to chant *Te Deums* in thanksgiving to God for the success of the sacrilegious invasion. The Pope in ill health, and at the age of 81 years, was seized in a violent manner, hurried from town to town, and finally across the Alps into France, where he died from the effects of ill health, fatigue, and we may add, persecution, on the 29th of August, 1799.

The Cardinals had been obliged to quit Rome, and were dispersed in other portions of the peninsula. Gen. BERTHIER, under the orders of the Directory in Paris, took possession of the police, of foundations for relief of the indigent, of commerce, and the fine arts. Amidst the inconceivable privations of every kind, which were the necessary consequences of forced contributions, or of spoliations, the aggregate amount levied from the people of the Roman States is set down, on good authority, at two hundred millions. Whether this amount is counted in dollars (Roman scudi) or francs, does not appear in the text of my author. But, be that as it may, when we consider that such an amount was extorted from a population not numbering more at that period than two millions—when we consider that this population had no foreign commerce, no manufactures worth speaking of, no active internal trade, but were a mere agricultural population, then we can easily understand the origin of subsequent poverty, discontent, and a spirit of revolt in the Papal States. This extortion by the French was accomplished within a period of five years at the beginning of the present century. The Roman people have never recovered from it. It brought on their country the necessity of introducing paper money, and creating a national debt. The fluctuations of the one, and the taxes necessary to meet interest on the other, have continued from year to year till the present time. But this was not the only ruinous visit of French troops to the Papal States. For another period of five years, the armies and officers of France took the country into their own hands. They sent the Pope, PIUS VII., to be a French prisoner, for the same period, at Fontainbleau. The Emperor was, for the most part, at the head of his troops. He was on one of these expeditions when he ascertained that the Pope had excommunicated him, and his only observation was, "Does that old man think because he has excommunicated me the muskets are going to drop from the hands of my soldiers?" This haughty inquiry was subsequently answered in a manner which the Emperor had not anticipated. He went forth for the conquest of Russia, at the head of the grandest army the world ever saw. After the destruction of Moscow by fire, that army endeavored to reach their own country. But hundreds of thousands of them were overtaken by the rigors of Winter in a northern climate, and not only the muskets dropped from their hands, but they also fell to rise no more. In the rapidity of the changes which then took place, it was not long before the Pope, PIUS VII., was restored to the capital of the Christian world, and the French Emperor embarked for his destination in the island of St. Helena, where, for the remainder of his life, he was tortured by mean, low, and unworthy personal vexations at the hand of his British jailor, Sir HUDSON LOWE.

PIUS VII departed this life about the same period. He was succeeded by LEO XII. After him PIUS VIII, and next GREGORY XVI. There is not much in the lives of these Pontiffs to distinguish them from the ordinary class of their predecessors. PIUS IX succeeded GREGORY XVI in 1846. He was perhaps the most cherished of modern Popes in the affections of his people. From the beginning of his Pontificate he anticipated their wishes in granting such reforms in the administration and even in the laws as were consistent with the prosperity of the State and the safety of the Government. In the troubles which ensued, desperate men from nearly every part of Italy assembled in the Capital, and stirred up even the Romans to sympathize and co-operate in their nefarious designs. You know what the result has been. The evils inflicted on the people of the Roman States by the so-called Republican Government were beginning to be repaired, when this last outrage was inflicted upon the Holy Father. He has been robbed of a portion of those States which belong to the Church, and which, at his elevation, he was obliged, like his predecessors, to take a solemn oath to transmit to his successor, in their whole integrity, as they had been transmitted to him. It is said that the present Emperor of the French is a fatalist in belief. He might have so imagined himself, until the day when the assassin ORSINI placed in his hand a certain document, or whispered in his ears certain words which have not come to the knowledge of the public. Since then, at least, he has taken precautions of human wisdom which prove that he is no longer a fatalist. He has elaborated, in the deep secrecy of his own thoughts, his plans for giving another direction to the Orsinis, grenades, and stilettoes of Italian poets when they become desperate under the influence of politics and imaginary patriotism, which they do not comprehend except as BRUTUS did when stabbing CÆSAR. His campaign against Austria was brief and brilliant enough. If he had acted up to his public profession in regard to the protection of the States of the Church, if he had fulfilled the promises of private, and, in some instances, autograph letters to the Holy Father, he would have acted in a manner more consistent with his professions of religion, and with the dignity and veracity from which neither a King nor an Emperor should ever depart. The Holy Father has been deceived in these promises—the Catholic world have been disappointed in the character of their author. They, at least, have no reason to confide in either the spoken or the written declarations of the present Emperor of the French, whenever it suits his private purposes to betray their interests and to humiliate their Supreme Head. He did not declare war against the States of the Church;—neither did his ally of Sardinia. And yet, between them, with their connivance, if not their approval, the fairest portions of the Papal States have been secretly invaded, under the [illegible] of Sardinia at least. Many of the inhabitants of those invaded provinces were corrupted, seduced, by prospects of emoluments or honors; the tranquil and more orderly portion of the population were brought under a reign of terror in which it would be dangerous for them to proclaim their fidelity to their legitimate sovereign, Pope PIUS IX. I have now briefly gone through the whole of that immense subject which, in a circumscribed form, I had proposed to treat. I have shown you that from the day of Pentecost the apostles began to be familiar with property and money entrusted to them for charitable and religious purposes. You have also seen how this same divine and beautiful sentiment was taken up and cherished by the converts of Rome and of the provinces, even whilst the Popes were concealed from public gaze, until at length, one by one, they were detected, arrested, led to torture and martyrdom. From the period when the Church became free under CONSTANTINE, this same sentiment of Christian charity and zeal for the honor of religion, and the dignity of its ministers, especially in Rome, took a wide and open range of liberality and beneficence. You have seen by what a just title the Popes, while they were bent only on the protection of the forsaken people of Italy, acquired almost without their being conscious of it all the substance of sovereign temporal power, which was afterwards confirmed and recognized—first by the noble Kings of France, and next by all the Governments of Europe. If this is not a clear and indisputable right to that sovereignty, in a moral point of view, then there is no such thing as a right in the world. The Popes have done nothing to forfeit this original title. They have not in any way offended the Governments of France or Sardinia. No Power has declared war against PIUS IX., and yet two or three of the fairest provinces of his States have been surreptitiously taken away from him, without any public sanction of human Governments. But I charge that this has been done under the connivance, if not the direct approval, of the Emperor of France and the Government of Turin.

It is said that the subjects of the Pope in those provinces were discontented with their Government. This may be the fact with a few, but not with the masses of the people. But, besides, where is the population that is contented with its Government? Certainly not that of Ireland; certainly not that of England, when the Chartists affrighted the city of London, and turned LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Duke of WELLINGTON into the ranks of sworn constables to defend the city. Take away the Imperial pressure that keeps down the thoughts, but still more the speech and writings of Frenchmen, and it will soon appear that entire contentment is with the few, while discontent, perhaps unreasonable in itself, will be the sentiment of the many.

The Italians of the Roman States, crushed and impoverished by the exertions of the first and second invasion of the French army, may well be supposed as repining at the calamities brought upon them, and their consequences. If there is, in the world, a people more liable to the temptations of civil discontent, it would be difficult to find them. Hence the success of those who are now, and have been for sixty years, propagandists of insurrection and revolt. Their efforts have, for the moment in the northern part of the Roman territory, been partially successful. But the end is not yet. I am quite aware that to reason on the subject, and especially with revolutionists and their sympathizers, is a useless undertaking. Reason with them is their own will. They may place bandits in the front ranks—they have a strong conviction that in case of emergency there would be bristling bayonets in the rear to support them.

Now what is the use of directing the attention of such to the eternal principles of right, of honor, of justice, or of truth? Not the slightest use. But it is of importance to us to be acquainted with the facts, which will enable us to form a sound and discreet judgment on the merits of the whole case. For, after all, if their principles are to prevail in the world, then rights of sovereigns or of individuals are but as empty sounds. If their principles should spread among civilized nations, honor will become a vulgar and contemptible sentiment, unworthy of crowned heads as well as of mock patriots. The proper meaning of truth will be fiction, and justice among men will require to be defined a mockery and a snare.

You are aware the Catholics of this diocese, clergy and laity, including men, women and children, are invited to subscribe their names, in their several churches, to an address of sympathy which shall be forwarded to the Holy Father. No one who has not filial reverence for the Head of the Church and a Catholic zeal for her preservation, even in the temporal order, is required to sign this address. But it is expected that all who do sign it, shall do so under the promptings of their own Christian and Catholic feelings; and that in no instance shall any name be received unless accompanied with a voluntary contribution, be the same more or less. I trust the Diocese of New-York, if it cannot reach or surpass the example of other dioceses, whether in Europe or America, will, at all events, give sufficient evidence of its generous sympathies with Pope PIUS IX., as well by the subscription of names as by the liberality of the aid which they will convey to the Holy Father at this critical moment of his trials and afflictions.

An American Prelate, lately returned from Rome, intimates that this aid cannot reach the Holy Father too soon. He has to sustain, as yet, the expenses of the Papal Government, whilst the resources, to a great extent, have been cut off. It has even been intimated that if things go on as they are now for any prolonged period the Pope will not have the means to supply the wants of his own household. In the meantime let us not cease to pray to Almighty God, invoking His interposition in favor of the Church which, to human view, is threatened with unspeakable disasters. We know that whatever may happen to the crew, the bark of Peter will survive amid the agitation of the billows, and the fury of the tempest. As on the sea of Galilee, so now there is one who appears to slumber, and it is for His disciples, if one might dare to use the expression, to awake Him and invoke His aid. In the 8th chapter of St. Mathew His divine prepotency is recorded in these words: "And behold a great tempest arose in the sea so that the ship was covered with waves; but He was asleep. And his disciples came to Him and awaked Him, saying, Lord, save us, we perish. And Jesus saith to them, Why are ye fearful? Oh, ye of little faith!" Then, rising up, he commanded the winds and the sea, and there came a great calm."

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Surrogate, Hon. EDWARD C. WEST, adjourned his Court on Saturday for the vacation, having decided all the cases submitted to him during the year and having nothing upon his hands except the great Clew case, which, although argued, has not yet been finally submitted to him on the points to be taken by the respective counsel.

The Surrogate will hold Court during vacation on the 20th of July and the 7th and 8th days of August.

Action Against a School Teacher.

Donalson vs. Hurst.—This action, to recover damages for an assault on a scholar was tried in the Marine Court, and the Jury gave a verdict for $200 in favor of the plaintiff, as reported in the TIMES of March 24. It now came up on appeal by the defendant to General Term of the Marine Court.

R. Busteed, for defendant, on the trial of the cause requested the Judge to charge that the boy being (as he contended) a trespasser on the school premises it was the defendant's duty, and he was bound by the rules of the school, to remove him therefrom. The Judge refused to charge as requested and exception was taken.

Mr. Busteed, on the argument of the appeal, claimed that this decision was erroneous, and entitled the defendant to a new trial. He admitted that the attempt made to take the boy up stairs for punishment was a technical assault, for which an action might lie; but claimed that the verdict was in that view of the case excessive, and the plaintiff entitled to recover no more than nominal damages.

Mr. D. B. Taylor, for the plaintiff, replied at length in support of the judgment.

Decision reserved.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Weeks and De Forest* vs. *Townsend.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Bagley vs. *Clark et al., Scott* vs. *De Wolf, Pesant* vs. *Morse, Braynard* vs. *Hopper, Merritt* vs. *Walsh, Pratt* vs. *Smith, Riley* vs. *Cornell, Williams* vs. *Stiff, Allen* vs. *Banada, Phillips* vs. *Godfrey, Moine* vs. *Hewett, Dayton* vs. *Borst.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Burnham vs. *Wilber, Hearne* vs. *Waring, Sanford* vs. *Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, Wilson* vs. *Mason, Pallon* vs. *McCann, Stuart* vs. *Binsse, Conoin* vs. *Daley.*—New trials ordered, with costs to abide event.

Bates vs. *Duncan.*—Order reversed, with ten dollars costs.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Illinois	June 30	New-York	Havre
Bohemian	June 30	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Washington	June 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hammonia	June 30	New-York	Hamburg
Asia	July 4	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	July 7	New-York	Bremen
Kangaroo	July 7	New-York	Liverpool
Canadian	July 7	Quebec	Liverpool
Europa	July 11	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	July 14	New-York	Havre
Teutonia	July 16	New-York	Hamburg
Persia	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Golden Fleece	July 19	New-York	Galway
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
Teutonia	June 16	Havre	New-York
Edinburgh	June 20	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Golden Fleece	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	June 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	June 26	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	June 26	Havre	New-York
Glasgow	June 27	Liverpool	New-York
Palestine	June 27	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	June 30	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Africa	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Empire City	July 2	New-York	Havana.
Karnak	July 8	New-York	Havana, &c
Matanzas	July 8	New-York	Matanzas.
Cahawba	July 12	New-York	Havana.
Philadelphia	July 17	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
———	July 2	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 30.—*In steamship Adriatic, from Southampton and Havre*—Miss Comstock W. H. Wing and lady, D. H. Wickham and lady, Miss Julia Wickham, G. G. Howland and family, Thomas Patterson and lady, H. M. Schieffelin and lady, W. B. Lawrence and family, B. M. Jackson and lady, Miss H. Potter, J. Kennedy Smythe and family, W. H. Smith and family, D. S Draper and family, Rev. J. Demarest, Col. Loring, U. S. A.; Dr. Broadbelt, Mrs. G. A. Jones, Mrs. F. Bacon Mrs. A. M. Cozzens, Mrs. Lelly, E. Kelly, J. Jay Griffin, W. H. Draper, Mrs Foley, H. R Morgan, J. H. Woods, Mrs. Fuller, G. Fuller, J. B. Brown and family, R. Sherwell and lady, Mr. Churchill and lady, Miss Burgwynne, A. B. Faessler, Samuel Norris, C. G. Till, Prof. McCulloch, Mr. Soleliac, Capt. Cheever, C. J. Livermore and lady, Miss Glentworth, H. A. Boorsem and son, C. T. Preston, C. S. Seyton, W. D. Dimmock, W. F. Milton, J. C. Ogden, J. C. Martin and lady, Mr. McKeague, R. Slimmon, Mrs. Peacock, H. C. Oakley, Miss Gareschi, E. D. Gareschi, J. Townsend, J. Graydon and wife, Miss Mitchell, B. C. Townsend, C. Cushman, A. Meyers and family, E. C. Cowoin, Mr. Overby, C. Drury, A. K. Joseph, J. J. Rogers, L. Dubaine, Mr Hixon, F. Renter, A. Wallack, D. R. Stanford, E. Rhodes, J. P. Gunning, Mr. Dumas and son, W. B. McGrath, J. Y. Hallock, Rev. J. A. Benton, Edgar Mills, D. C. Payne, Mr. Bianchi, Geo. W. Gregory, F. Zogbaum, H. Pastor, Mr. Feastor and 2 sons, Mr. Harwick, G. B. English, J. Hollister, J. H. Faxsen, J. J. Stable, C. Kulm, J. Garcia, G. Lippold, T. Crofts O. Jacob, C. Gates, E. C. Wilson, A. Gardner, J. J. Comstock, Jr.; Dr. Fordyce Barker, Tabor O. Wayne, A. W. Ketchum, J. Manderson, Mr. Richards, D. P. Smith and family, H. F. Bridge, E. B. Ten Broeck, Mrs. Peacock, W. S. Franklin, C. B. Babcock, J. H. F. Folkert, R. C. Clark, W. H. Philips, H. Edey, J. L. Hill, Mr. Brewton, H. G. Bennars, Henry Krohi. Total, 120.

In schr. Peerless, from Bermuda—Mrs. McCall, son and 2 daughters; Miss M. Darrell, Miss Lackmeyre, J. Ostward, Miss M. A. King, Miss E. Trimingham, A. Evans, F. Whitney, F. Henson, Capt. Vesey.

In bark Gazelle, from Mayagues, P. R.—Geo. Tregent, Edwd. Koppisch, Isabel Delgado, Louisa Mangual, Juan Monge, Manuel Drouin, José Derieux, Felix Nadal, Salvador Nadal, Francisco Nadal.

In bark Amanda, from Havana—Mrs. Loise Vierpault, Mrs. C. Simpson, Mr. S. P. Simpson, J. Smith, R. Gunn, W. W. Benderson, T. Conklin, F. Haman.

In ship Georgiana, from New-Orleans—N. L. Bruce, of New Orleans; M. E. Harris, of Cincinnati; George H. Greenleaf, of Boston.

In bark Eagle, from Curacoa—Mrs. C. A. Ravens & Son, Mrs. C. C. Baker, Miss R. S. Taylor.

In bark Tahiti, from Sagua—Messrs. J. Miller, G. R. Miller.

In brig Iza, from Trinidad de Cuba—Mr. Wm. Anderson and lady, Thos. Pierce.

In bark Sam Shepherd, from Sagua—R. A. Bartlett, lady and child, O. Barrett, N. B. Treadwell.

In brig Mauricio, from Curacoa—A. T. Jesuron, Danl. Peixotta, A. de Britton, W. Leiva.

In bark N. W. Bridge, from Matanzas—C. W. Cooledge, J. F. Stinson, J. W. Simmons.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 32 | Sun sets...... 7 35 | Moon rises... 7 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 53 | Gov. Island. 7 42 | Hell Gate.... 9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Hammonia, Sneusen, Hamburg, Kunardt & Co.; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Parkersburg, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Norfolk, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, ———.

Ships Tartar, Balchen, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton Jr.; Germania, Townsend, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.; John Jay, Doty, Singapore, ———. Yorktown, Mayer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; St. Charles, Conway, New Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Barks J. E. Ward, Tibbetts, Turk's Island, J. E. Ward; E. Everett, Harding, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Johanna, Fesernfelt, London, Ruger Bros.; Henry, Wilson, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; C. Brewer, Gould, Marseilles, R. W. Trundy; Dawn, Chase, Buenos Ayres, Reynolds & Cushman; L. Campbell, Reed, Santa Cruz, Edmiston Bros.; Goodspeed, Dennison, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Caroline, Packard, City Point, ———.

Brigs T. M. Mayhew, Hewey, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; C. B. Kelly, Pote, Cadiz, F. Swift; M. A. Herrena, Killman, Buenos Ayres, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sea Foam, Borchan, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; H. Fisk, Hanson, Sagua, Nesmith & Sons; R. Brown, Strum, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; Bloomer, Fowler, St. Johns, Thos. Wallace; Acadian, Shaw, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Clyde, (Br.,) Barker, Huntsport, D. R. De Wolff; Samson, Leerhoff, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes.

Schooners G. O. Biglow, Whitter, Bermuda, ———; Hound, Pearman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Henry Castoff, Buckingham, Newport, master; Empire, Howell, Norfolk, ———; Vernon, Tower, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Spray, (Br.,) Shaw, Margaretville, D. R. De Wolff; Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Falmouth, A. A. Solomon; Fairfax, Mott, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Albert, (Br.,) Langley, Annapolis, Post & Small; Breeze, Brown, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Bergen, Magee, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Banquet, Newell, Philadelphia, J. Hand; R. W. Tull, Townsend, Philadelphia, J. Hand; M. E. Pearson, Hopkins, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Lebanon, Wentworth, Salem, R. W. Ropes; M. Mankin, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; S. Mills, Dayton, Brookhaven, master; schr. John N. Genin, Phillips, ———.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Adriatic, Comstock, Havre June 20, Cowes same day, and left the Needles at 9 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to North Atlantic Steamship Co. Has had head winds and sea all the passage, with fog.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Dawn, Perry, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Ship Norway, Major, Philadelphia June 23, bound to Hong Kong. Put into this port for repairs, having, on the night of the 23d, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., which continued all the next day, veering around to E. S. E. and strained the ship badly, causing her to leak about two feet per hour. Blew away all three topsails, mainsail and jib. Will have to discharge to repair.

Ship David Stewart, (of Baltimore,) Prentiss, Rotterdam April 25, with mdse. to master. Has experienced heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship Emperor, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Matanzas June 15, with sugar and melado to master.

Ship E. G. Barney, Barney, Apalachicola June 13, with cotton, tobacco, &c., to R. Post.

Bark Joseph Fish, Burnard, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Experienced light winds with very heavy thunder and rain squalls. On the 18th, at 2 A. M., in a terrific thunder squall, the lightning struck foremast and foretopmast, but did no serious damage. 23d, the weather was close and sultry, with a heavy sea rolling from N. N. E. At 6 P. M. under close-reefed sails. At 7 hove to, heading to the N. W., in lat. 33 20, lon. 76 50. Made good weather up to midnight, with a tremendous sea running. About 12:30 A. M. was struck by a sea, filling the decks. Stove two water casks, and washed away portions of bulwarks. At 1 A. M. was struck by another sea, which filled the decks, washing overboard the remainder of the water and one cask of deck-load, and part of topgallant bulwarks; started deck load, &c. From that time up to 8 A. M. the vessel labored very heavy in the trough of the sea. Pumped up large quantities of molasses. Ran before the gale until 2 P. M. 24th, had wind more moderate, with a heavy sea running. 26th, saw a ship to eastward, with a signal of distress flying; bore away and spoke her, when she proved to be the Norway, of New-York, from Philadelphia for Hong Kong, leaking badly; all pumps going to keep her free; was requested to keep her company to render assistance if required, and was ourselves supplied with a cask of water. Lay by her 3 ds. and parted co. 29th, off Barnegat.

Bark N. W. Bridge, (of Portland,) Small, Matanzas June 12, with molasses to Delano & Capen. June 24, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., which sprung foremast. June 25, while lying too in a gale, sprung a leak, and was obliged to stave deck-load of molasses.

Bark N. Curwin, (of Bath,) Chase, Sagua June 16, with sugar and molasses to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Experienced a heavy N. E blow on June 22 and 23.

Bark Homer, Yates, Gaboon, W. C. A., 45 ds., with palm oil, &c., to Yates, Porterfield & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Charles Edwin, (of Portland,) Littlejohn, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. June 21, off Hatteras, shipped a sea which filled the cabin.

Bark Gazelle, (of New Haven,) Rhodes, Mayaguez, P. R., June 18, with molasses to H. Trowbridge & Son, of New Haven.

Bark Roman, Lowry, New-Orleans 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wm. Nelson & Son. Experienced heavy weather.

Arrived SUNDAY.....July 1.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Joseph Allen.

Ship Georgiana, (of New-Orleans,) Salter, New-Orleans 19 ds.

Ship Augusta, (Aus.,) Martinolich, Antwerp 110 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt.

Ship Emily A. Hall, (of Portland,) Sawyer, Liverpool May 9, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa June 11, with salt, hides &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co. Left no Am. vessels. June 21, lat. 30, lon. 72, passed a dead body. June 24, lat. 39 10, lon. 74, passed a metallic boat about 30 feet long, painted black; had been stove. June 26, picked up a sign-board, with "Saratoga" on it; had been but a short time in the water.

Bark Tahiti, (of Eastport,) Davis, Sagua June 17, with sugar to master.

Bark Alma, (Br., of Trinidad, Port Spain,) Nickerson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Jacob Merrill, Parn, Havana June 21, with sugar, &c., to Benner & Deake.

Bark W. A. Platenius, Bennett, Havana 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to A. Horn.

Bark Villafranca, Hill, Sagua 2 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Mary R. Barney, Luther, Warren 3 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig Iza, (of Eastport,) Williams, Trinidad de Cuba June 10, with sugar and molasses to Galway, Casado & Teller—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had much calm weather during the passage.

Brig Young Dorchester, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Fitzpatrick, Salt Cay, T. I., 23 ds., with salt to Wells, Kibby & Co.

Brig Dispatch, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bartling, Fajardo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Curlew, (of Boston,) Matthews, Nuevitas June 16, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Elmir, (of Bangor,) Tapley, Maracaibo June 8, with fustic to Rising & Co.

Brig Calmuck, (of East Machias,) Johnson, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Belfast,) Gilchrist, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Berry, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Ina, (of Eastport,) Lancey, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Naiad, Fish, Cienfuegos 27 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Amazon, Day, Fajardo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Barbara, Soper, Virginia 2 ds., with wood. June 29, off Great Egg Harbor, fell in with schr. Pauline, Soper, hence for Virginia, in ballast; had been capsized on Friday night in a squall. Took off the captain and crew, and landed them at Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Montrose, Linekin, Havana June 22, with sugar to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Died on board, June 26, Wm. Harrington, of Rhode Island, aged 26.

Schr. M. Y. Davis, Johnson, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. J. Clark, Scull, Jacksonville 13 ds., with 148,000 feet of yellow pine to Peck & Church.

Schr. Pocahontas, (of Newport,) Nickerson, Ponce June 17, with sugar, &c., to Post & Small.

Schr. Abby, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. B. Watson, (3 masts,) Willeby, Nuevitas June 13, with sugar, molasses, &c., to master.

Schr. Stag, Loveland, Bayport, Fla., 16 ds., with lumber to J. Ahsbah.

Schr. Eliza and Catherine, (Br., of Nassau,) Bullard, Eluthera 9 ds., with 2,550 pineapples to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. Dan Smith, (of New-Haven,) Miller, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar and fruit to C. Ackerly.

Schr. Fire Fly, (Br.,) Stirrup, Eluthera 8 ds., with 3,500 dozen pineapples to Peritt & Co.

Schr. Mary Jane, Tilton, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Almeda, Cartwright, Baltimore, with coal.

Sailed.

U. S. steam-frigate Niagara, for Japan; steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg; City of Washington, for Liverpool; Illinois, for Southampton and Havre; Marion, for Charleston; Alabama, for Savannah; Parkersburg, for Wilmington, N. C.; Potomac, for Baltimore; Patapsco, for Portland; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, July 1, sunset.—One ship and two barks in the Offing. Wind light from N. W. Weather clear.

NEWPORT, June 30.—Arr. schr. Israel H. Doy, Chase, from Baltimore; Grace Caroline, from Philadelphia; Minnie Cobb, from Rockland; new brig Samoset, Briggs, from New Bedford for New-York. Passed up, schr. White Foam, from Baltimore, for Providence.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP JANE HENDERSON.—Advices from Norfolk to the 29th inst. state that all the cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition, except the pig iron, which had begun to sand, as the ship had bilged.

Spoken, &c.

Albert Adams—brig, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston, June 28, lat. 37, lon. 71.

Amazon—Br. brig, from Porto Rico for New-York, 10 ds. out, June 29, lat. 37 50, lon. 71.

Archer—bark, Lewis, from Havana for Boston, June 24, off Hatteras.

Asia—ship, strg. eastward, was seen June 27, lat. 37 23, lon. 71 45.

C. C. Duncan—ship, of Baltimore, strg. eastward, was seen June 25, lat. 36 11, lon. 70 10.

Crusader—U. S. steamer, June 18, lat. 22 20, lon. 77 30.

J. W. Miner—schr., hence for Nuevitas, 8 ds. out, June 22, lat. 31 18, lon. 73 12.

Lancaster—ship, for Liverpool, was seen June 19, lat. 30, lon. 74.

Leroy—bark, from Havana for New-Orleans, 12 ds. out, June 28, lat. 42 28, lon. 72 18.

Margaret—ship, from Portland for New-Orleans, 26 ds. out June 25, lat. 34 09, lon. 72 10.

R. A. Fisher—brig, strg. W., was seen June 25, lat. 31, lon. 69 30.

R. H Knight—bark, strg. S., was seen June 20, lat. 24 20, lon. 79 30.

Rachel—ship, from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, June 21, lat. 29, lon. 79 04.

Restless—bark, bound S., was signalized June 29, lat. 39, lon 73.

Sea Witch—schr., hence for St. Kitts, June 17, lat. 27 30, lon. 62 10.

Speedaway—brig, from Wilmington for Boston, 4 ds. out, June 25, lat. 34 15, lon. 76 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, June 16, bark Sebra, Crooker, Staples, for Santa Cruz in about 10 ds.; brigs Granada, Pettingill, for do in 2 ds., to load for New-York; Anita Owen, Ray, for New-York next day; J. R. Nevius, Tiller, for do. in 2 ds; Ocean Traveler, Sargent, for do. in 8 ds.; schr. Augusta, Cole, for do. in 7 ds., Martha, Lambert, for do. in 8 ds.

At Ponce, June 17, bark Maraval, for New-York in 7 ds.; brig M. A. Kenny, for do. do.; schr. Quindoro, from Boston, dischg.; A. M. Bartlett, for Philadelphia in 7 ds., and others.

At Rio Grande, May 18, brig Anna Lema, Pendleton hence, dischg.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF

MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.

SELLING AT RETAIL AT MERELY

NOMINAL PRICES.

All the manufactured articles of Summer wear, such as white Linens and Ducks Fancy Linens, Marseilles, Alpacas, Drap d'êtes, light Cassimeres, Queen's Cloths, Flannels, Silks, &c., &c., &c., at EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., are now being sold at merely nominal prices, without regard to cost.

In all extensive manufacturing clothing establishments in this City, there is at the end of every season more or less clothing left on hand; this is either kept over for the next season; or else consigned out of the City, or sent at once to the auction room, and sold for what it will bring. In any event the establishment is the looser, and only one or two speculators the winners. It has been the practice of this establishment to commence a closing out sale a few weeks before the end of each season, by marking the goods down at or less than auction prices, thereby giving the public an opportunity of providing themselves with clothing at from ten to fifty per cent. below cost of manufacture.

The closing out sale begins this year on the 27th of June, and will continue until the last garment of Summer clothing is disposed of. Extra salesmen have already been engaged, and more will be added as the sale advances.

The stock having been manufactured expressly for City trade, comprises every variety of goods adapted to Summer wear.

White Duck Coats.
Plain White Linen Coats.
Fancy Duck Coats.
Heavy Brown Drill Coats
Blay Linen Coats.
Marseilles Coats.
Alpaca Coats.
Drap d'ete Coats.
Cottonade Coats.
Thin Woolen Coats.
White Linen Drill Coats.
Satin Jean Coats.
Spanish Linen Coats.
Chinese Grass Coats.
Planter's Linen Coats.
Gingham Coats
Argentine Coats.
Farmer's Satin Coats.
Light Tweed Coats.
Flannel Coats.
Spanish Linen Dusters, &c., &c., &c.
White Linen Pants.
Marseilles Pants.
Satin Jean Pants.
Drap d'ete Pants.
Check Marseilles Pants.
White Duck Pants.
Paris Cord Pants.
Fancy Duck Pants.
Cottonade Pants.
Check Linen Pants.
&c., &c., &c.

VESTS Of every size, quality and description.	50
Linen Coats, as low as	$1 50
White Duck Coats as low as	1 00
Marseilles Coats as low as	1 00
Spanish Linen Dusters as low as	1 50
Black Alpaca Coats as low as	2 50
Drap d'ete Coats as low as	1 00
White Linen Pants, as low as	2 00
Complete Summer Suits as low as	6 00
Light Cassimere Suits as low as	

&c., &c., &c.

AT

EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, NO. 359 CANAL-st., will, in consequence of a great part of his stock of rich, high-colored Bonnet Ribbons and Dress Trimmings not being adapted for auction till next month, postpone the closing of his business for a few weeks more, and will sell out the remaining stock at any price, either half or quarter of original cost, at No. 359 Canal-st., first floor over Rosenblatt's store.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN.